

## CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 15 (legislative day of May 8), 1941:

## POSTMASTERS

## NEW JERSEY

Raymond J. Hughes, Sr., Beachwood.  
John W. Guire, Long Branch.  
Leo Francis Nash, New Egypt.  
Helen I. Babnew, Woodbury Heights.

## OKLAHOMA

Willie F. Cowan, Jennings.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1941

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Heavenly Father, help us this day that with unselfish devotion to duty and the rectitude of our behavior, we may bring to our country the wisest service; how rich is life when we do good, filling our minds with pure thoughts and setting our ambitions on objects altogether worthy. We pray that our motives may have unity of purpose and poise and our hearts blend the virtues which make us the conscious heirs of eternity. Let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us and life become richer and eager to seize the opportunity of each passing hour. Grant that we may do homage to our country because of its ideals, for the glorious army of martyrs for liberty and humanity; inspire us to hallow it as an instrument of Thy holy purpose throughout all the world. Oh disperse the clouds which overshadow it that the dreams, the hopes of freedom, and fraternity may be realized wherever man is found. Almighty God, lead us ever to praise the power that made us free, and bless the flag which declares to the world our national honor. May our Zion hear the Voice in the wilderness, making straight the highway for the Prince of Peace. In our dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 60) entitled "A joint resolution relating to corn- and wheat-marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended."

## ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Friday it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to ex-

tend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article by Constantine Brown.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

## WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4183) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

## CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4183) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 9, and 10.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 6, 7, and 8; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "purchase of grave sites"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$73,030,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: ", of which not to exceed \$9,134,035 shall be available immediately and exclusively for expenditure upon projects on account of which allotments heretofore have not been made, and, in addition, for the protection from flood waters at approaches to Fort Dix, New Jersey"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 5.

J. BUELL SNYDER,  
D. D. TERRY,  
JOE STARNES,  
ROSS A. COLLINS,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
GEORGE MAHON,  
D. LANE POWERS,  
FRANCIS CASE,

Managers on the part of the House.

ELMER THOMAS,  
CARL HAYDEN,  
JOHN H. OVERTON,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
J. W. BAILEY,  
ROBT. R. REYNOLDS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

## STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4183) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 1: Provides for the purchase of grave sites, instead of the "purchase of land", as proposed by the Senate.

No. 2, relating to rivers and harbors: Appropriates \$68,268,640, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$63,100,040, as proposed by the House, the increase of \$5,168,600 to be applied to projects as follows: Boston Harbor, seaplane channel; channel from Manteo to Oregon Inlet, N. C.; Silver Lake Harbor, N. C.; Pearl River, Miss. and La.; Missouri River, Kansas City to Sioux City.

Nos. 3, and 4, relating to flood control, general: Appropriates \$73,030,000, instead of \$71,129,000, as proposed by the House, and \$79,234,035, as proposed by the Senate, the agreed upon increase applying to the following projects: Guyandot section of Huntington, W. Va.; Lugert-Altus flood-control and reclamation reservoir (Oklahoma); protection of flood waters at approaches to Fort Dix, N. J.; and restores the House provision for commencing authorized projects not heretofore undertaken, amended to make available an additional amount of \$1,101,000 for the project pertaining to the Guyandot section of Huntington, W. Va., and to provide for the protection from flood waters at approaches to Fort Dix, N. J., instead of to military reservations generally, at a cost of \$350,000.

Nos. 6, 7, and 8, relating to the Panama Canal: Appropriates an additional amount of \$260,000 for the erection of quarters for employees in the Canal Zone, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 9 and 10, relating to the employment of aliens in the Canal Zone: Strikes out the matter inserted by the Senate.

## Disagreement

The committee on conference reports in disagreement amendment of the Senate, No. 5, relating to compensation of the Osage Tribe for mineral rights in an area required for flood-control purposes.

J. BUELL SNYDER,  
D. D. TERRY,  
JOE STARNES,  
ROSS A. COLLINS,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
GEORGE MAHON,  
D. LANE POWERS,  
FRANCIS CASE,

Managers on the part of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER] is recognized.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, this bill carried, when it left the House, \$221,272,-228, which was exactly the total of the Budget estimates.

The Senate added to the bill \$13,533,-635, none of which had Budget support. The conference committee has agreed to \$7,329,600 of that increase, which, if their action be approved, would mean a bill total of \$228,601,828.

Of the amount of the increase to which we have agreed, \$3,056,000 may be said to be on account of national-defense projects.

The chief interest in this bill, Mr. Speaker, is in the river and harbor and flood-control appropriations. As to the

former, the Senate added \$5,168,600 for 5 authorized projects and your conferees have agreed to the Senate's action. The names of the projects and the amounts allowed for each are as follows:

Boston Harbor, seaplane channel	\$1,500,000
Channel from Manteo to Oregon Inlet, N. C.	45,000
Silver Lake Harbor, N. C.	60,000
Pearl River, Miss. and La.	1,897,000
Missouri River, Kansas City to Sioux City	1,666,600

As to the last project, I might say that the House bill included therefor \$1,700,000. So, the total of new money for that stretch of the Missouri River will be \$3,366,600.

For flood control, general, the difference between the provision therefor, as approved by the House, and the action agreed upon by the conference committee, is the addition of \$1,901,000, instead of \$8,105,035, as proposed by the Senate, the agreed-upon increase applying to the so-called Guyandot project at Huntington, W. Va., \$1,101,000, to the Lugert-Altus flood control and reclamation reservoir in Oklahoma, \$450,000, and to the protection from flood waters at approaches to Fort Dix, N. J., \$350,000.

The provision made by the House for commencing new projects, namely, the diversion of \$6,554,035 from amounts set up in the estimates for presently going projects remains as the House proposed. The Senate proposed an appropriation in lieu of such diversion. Since, under either arrangement there was no allocation to specific projects, the selection of projects still rests, under the law, with the President. It is true that the engineers indicated to the Senate certain projects to which they would recommend that the money be applied, but the final say, after all, is with the President.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes; I yield.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted the RECORD to show the reason why I did not sign the conference report. I am the only member of the conference committee who did not sign the report. I am in favor of every item in the bill which has anything to do with national defense. I am in favor of every increase in those items. I am opposed to the increases in the bill as it now stands as to those items which are nondefense items. I am referring particularly to the items which were increased over and above the Budget estimate. I personally feel that this is no time to increase nondefense items; that those items ought to be decreased rather than increased.

I just wanted the RECORD to show that fact.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield me 2 minutes?

Mr. SNYDER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, the Indianapolis News is one of the leading newspapers of the city of Indianapolis in my State. Prior to last Saturday, for some days, they have been running in parallel columns opposing articles by the Indiana Committee for National Defense and by the America First Committee, having to

do with the matter of conveying and our participation in the war.

On last Saturday the News published on its front page and in all editions that day a sample ballot with two questions: One, whether or not the person taking part in the poll favored the conveying of war supplies to Great Britain; and, second, whether or not they favored the United States entering the war.

The precise questions were:

1. Do you favor conveying by the United States of ships carrying war supplies to Great Britain?
2. Do you favor the United States entering the war and sending of our troops abroad?

The ballots could be voted by carrier or by mail or be deposited in the News office, and the balloting was to close on Monday at midnight.

They have compiled the results of that ballot and I think they are extremely interesting. That poll, which I think was fair, and which was taken after these differing arguments had been run in the paper, discloses that only 8 percent favored convoys, while 92 percent opposed convoys. Five percent favored entry into the war and 95 percent favored staying out of the war and are opposed to entry into the war.

If that is a fair sample of the sentiment—and it seems to me from what I have read of these varying arguments appearing in the article and from the way the ballot was presented, giving persons generally an opportunity to take part in the poll and the right to express their will one way or the other—then I say it is something that all of us ought to be thinking about.

Personally, I have expressed myself as opposed to conveying. Conveying may not be total war, but inevitably it would mean our Navy at war. The close similarity of the vote against conveying and against participation would indicate that the people believe that conveying means war, even as suggested by the President. Incidentally, I wonder if samplings of public opinion similar to this poll did not have something to do with the recent postponement of the President's speech. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield me 2 minutes?

Mr. SNYDER. Is it on the conference report?

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; it is not. It is something about the RECORD. I wanted to call attention to a statement that was made in the RECORD yesterday.

Mr. SNYDER. I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, on page 4056 of yesterday's RECORD you will find this statement made by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hook], referring to a statement I made. He said that I was "charging on the floor of the House violations of law when no violations of law existed."

I call the attention of the House and of the gentleman to the fact, as can be learned from the public press, that one man, who was one of a group of 200 which was following a car pursuing a

truck of the Currier Lumber Co., and which finally forced it to the curb, was, on a public highway, hit over the head with a board and that subsequently he died.

If the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hook] will explain to the House how in Michigan a man can be hit over the head on a public highway with a board and killed without a violation of the law, I would be glad to have his views.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 5: Page 9, line 18, after the word "project", insert "Provided further, That in aid of the construction, maintenance, and operation of the Hulah Dam and Reservoir project on the Caney River, Okla., and Kans., authorized by the act of June 22, 1936 (49 Stat. 1571), as amended, for the control of floods in the Verdigris River Valley, the Osage Tribal Council be, and it hereby is, authorized, upon payment of just compensation therefor, and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to release and relinquish to the United States of America such right, interest, and control in and over the minerals reserved to the Osage Tribe by the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. 539), as amended, as may be found by the Secretary of War to be necessary for the construction, maintenance, and operation of said Hulah Dam and Reservoir project: *Provided further*, That construction of said project may be undertaken when the amount of money to be paid to the Osage Tribe as just compensation for the release and relinquishment herein authorized has been agreed upon by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Osage Tribal Council: *Provided further*, That the amount agreed upon as just compensation for the release and relinquishment herein authorized shall be paid by the Secretary of War out of appropriations made for flood control, general, to the Secretary of the Interior for disbursement in the manner provided by section 4 of the act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. 539), as amended, for the disbursement of royalties received from the leasing of minerals owned by the Osage Tribe."

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 5.

The motion was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PRINTING OF REVISED EDITION OF PAMPHLET ENTITLED "OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, WHAT IS IT? HOW DOES IT FUNCTION?"

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing I report back favorably without amendment (Rept. No. 540) a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 34) authorizing the printing as a House document of a revised edition of the pamphlet entitled "Our American Government, What Is It? How Does It Function?" and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That there be printed as a House document 177,000 copies of a revised edition of the pamphlet entitled "Our American Government: What Is It?"

How Does It Function?" of which 45,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate and 132,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JARMAN. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to say in reference to this publication that when it was first proposed to the Committee on Printing I did not favor it. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] wanted me to read it. I took the time to read it, and I want to say that it is worth while for every Member of Congress—in fact every person in this country—to read. [Applause.] It is really something that will enlighten all of you. As it says, it is the meat in the coconut. One can read it through in a short time.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JARMAN. I yield.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many copies will that give each Member?

Mr. JARMAN. That will give each Member of the House 300 copies and each Member of the Senate 450.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter in reference to the Federal Communications Commission.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNGDAHL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address delivered by Mr. F. Peavey Heffelfinger, chairman of the National Grain Trade Council, Minneapolis, Minn., before the United States Chamber of Commerce, on April 30 last.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LARRABEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the conference report on the civil functions War Department bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a radio address.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. SABATH addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not desire to recognize any other Member to proceed for 1 minute, because opportunity to do so was afforded when the House met, before we entered on the business of the day.

#### LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. O'NEAL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 4756) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 539), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. POWERS reserved all points of order on the bill.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4756) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue for 1 hour, to be limited to the bill, and that this time be equally divided between the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS] and myself.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, that is satisfactory to me.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL]?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 4756, with Mr. RICHARDS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is the smallest regular appropriation bill that comes before the Congress each year. The preparation of the bill has been an interesting service because it relates directly to the expenses of the legislative branch and other activities here on Capitol Hill. Incidentally, may I say, that this is the first time the present chairman has served on this subcommittee, and only one member of the subcommittee has served thereon, prior to this session. As chairman I feel extremely fortunate in being associated on this subcommittee

with the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEAVY], the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE], the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS], and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON], who have served faithfully and highly intelligently in the performance of their responsibilities.

These gentlemen, by their attitude toward the appropriations and estimates, have exhibited a sound business viewpoint and have cooperated in all the examinations and in all the determinations that we have made. I am very grateful to them for their loyal cooperation and the service which they have rendered the Nation.

Mr. Chairman, we have made some very substantial cuts in the estimates for this bill. It is very discouraging to a member of the Appropriations Committee at this time to go through all of these tremendous estimates that have been brought here in connection with many of the appropriation bills. Sometimes we get a little track-sore and perhaps think, "What is the use?" But I may say for this committee, that it has not lost its old appreciation of thrift and the desirability of trying to save where we can, and endeavoring to make \$2 rather than \$3 do the same amount of work.

We have considered estimates and appropriations necessary for the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Capitol Police, the Joint Committee on Printing, the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, the Office of Legislative Counsel, the Architect of the Capitol, the Botanic Garden, the Library of Congress, and the Government Printing Office.

The bill came to us with estimates totaling \$27,092,870. It is interesting to note that although the President sends these estimates to us, the Supreme Court and the legislative branch are excepted from review by the Budget and by him, leaving to the Appropriations Committee the duty of performing all the pruning of these estimates. We have reduced the \$27,092,870 to \$24,846,047, or a cut of \$2,246,823. We have eliminated 90 percent of the increase sought and that, we feel, is real economy.

A large part of this reduction came in items of public-works estimates. Many improvements were suggested for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds and the Library Buildings and Grounds, but we reduced the public-works program—by that I mean the work to be done in building and improvements—by \$1,590,148. In making up this amount we eliminated an item for reconstructing the terraces of the Capitol, amounting to \$375,000; an item for repaving of roadways and reconstruction of sewers on the Capitol Grounds, \$390,970; an item for the removal of the John Marshall statue to the Supreme Court, \$3,000; and \$25,000 for the purchase of a statue of George Washington, to be placed at the foot of the hill where the statue of Marshall now stands; an item of \$566,000 for air conditioning the book-stack areas of the old Library of Congress Building; and items for improvements and elimination of fire hazards in Library Buildings, \$139,780. There also was an item for re-

removal of the greenhouses down near the Botanic Garden, involving \$90,000. We took this out entirely.

We felt, Mr. Chairman, that only the essentials should be taken care of at this time and under present conditions. Repairs, improvements, and maintenance that are absolutely necessary are provided for. These larger expenditures which could be deferred—worthy and desirable—we decided to eliminate. We also made many other cuts in estimates for personnel, operating equipment, minor improvements, and so forth, totaling \$656,675.

I want to call the attention of the Members of the House to a chart in the hearings on pages 362-363. Prior to my service on this subcommittee there were many things I did not particularly understand about the organization here on the Hill. I did not know who paid certain clerks, who was responsible for this activity or that, and what the administrative jurisdiction consisted of. You will find this chart enlightening as a graphic representation of the administrative organization of the House.

I will not attempt to go into all of the details of the House of Representatives appropriations. They are in the hearings and in the report, prepared by the ever faithful and highly intelligent clerk of this committee, Mr. Sheild. Along with all the other chairmen, I want to bear testimony to the fact that we could not operate without his zealous devotion and intelligent aid in the preparation of these bills.

Many requests came to this subcommittee and—this is the one very distasteful part of the bill to the subcommittee—there were many requests for promotions and for regrading of positions. They came in tens and tens and tens to us. A few changes in salaries were made in this bill, subject to your action. They are listed in the report on page 4. I will not attempt to go into all of those, but I should like to explain the method and procedure of increasing salaries in the House of Representatives.

We have a Committee on Accounts, a very careful and well-managed committee. It is the legislative committee for consideration of resolutions and bills authorizing these changes, just as the Committee on Naval Affairs is the legislative committee for matters relating to naval affairs. It has been the custom here for a long time, and it is being observed this year by this subcommittee, that nothing is carried in the legislative appropriation bill by way of promotions and new positions for the House unless it has the approval of the Committee on Accounts, the legislative committee. The recommendations in this bill in that respect have the approval of the Committee on Accounts and there are no recommendations in here of that character that do not have the approval of that committee.

I shall touch on a few items that may be of particular interest to the House.

It has been the custom at some time early in the tenure of office of each Speaker that \$2,500 be provided for an oil portrait of him, the details of it to be handled by the Speaker. This bill car-

ries \$2,500 for a portrait of our highly respected and beloved Speaker, SAM RAYBURN.

There is one item in this bill that has been considered for a long time as highly important, and I believe it is well justified. This bill includes \$50 for next fiscal year for air-mail stamps for each Member of Congress. We are hopeful that this may really mean an economy, or certainly that part of the amount necessary to pay for these stamps will be saved to the Government. Many Members send telegrams because of the urgency of their official business, and these telegrams cost the Government quite a bit of money.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Many of these telegrams could be supplanted by air-mail letters at a charge of 6 cents instead of whatever the telegram would cost. We hope the telegraph outlay on the part of the House will be decreased below the amount provided here because of that fact.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. What does the cost of the telegrams of the Members of the House amount to annually?

Mr. O'NEAL. I do not have the figures before me, but it is a considerable sum. I shall be pleased to furnish that information for the gentleman.

Mr. DONDERO. I believe it would be interesting for the House to know that.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I wish to compliment the committee for really giving consideration to this item for air-mail stamps. I believe it is only fair to the Congressmen that they be given this amount, because the public expects the Congressmen to act quickly. The mail service with the old 2- or 3-cent stamp was all right when that was the best we could do, but now, with air-mail service available and the public demanding speedy service, it seems to me it is only fair and right, and in the interests of economy and efficiency, that provision be made that Congressmen be provided with air-mail stamps. I compliment the committee for including that item.

Mr. O'NEAL. I thank the gentleman from Missouri.

May I say that I have just learned that the amount spent for telegraph service is between \$75,000 and \$80,000 a year.

Mr. DONDERO. I wish to compliment the committee for this suggestion of the use of air-mail stamps. I am sure it will save the Government a great deal of money.

Mr. O'NEAL. The committee appreciates the gentleman's confidence.

The Committee on Revision of the Laws is given an additional \$1,500 for next year, making the total amount \$8,000 for work on the United States Code and the District of Columbia Code. They did not use the \$6,500 they were given this year. They are doing very efficient work. The chairman of that committee, the gentleman from New York

[Mr. KEOGH], is deeply interested and is doing one of the finest jobs any member of that committee has ever done.

Under the Architect of the Capitol, the committee saw fit to make the reductions mentioned above in Capitol improvements. The details of the Architect's appropriations will be found on page 6 of the report. We feel we have provided sufficient funds and sufficient personnel for the work essential to be carried on by the Architect.

One or two essential improvements of importance have been necessary under the Architect. The sum of \$144,000 is recommended for modernization of 6 of the 12 elevators in the Old House Office Building. Under appropriations made several years ago 6 of the elevators were completely replaced, and the remaining 6 were partially modernized by the installation of new cabs, shaft doors, and a new annunciator system. The machinery controls, shaft equipment, and safety devices of the 6 are the same as installed in 1906. Traffic counts show that the elevators in this building carry on average load of 7,000 passengers daily. This load as compared with the elevator traffic in commercial office buildings, instead of being distributed over the peak periods of morning, noon, and night, is fairly evenly distributed throughout the day. The committee felt obliged to recommend this sum in the interest of assured safety and uninterrupted service for patrons of the building. The age of the mechanical equipment is such that it is more prudent to make the expenditure now than to risk deferment in a market of rising costs.

Two major improvements at the Capitol power plant are the item of \$28,000 for replacement of boiler steaming tubes and an additional screen at the water intake pumphouse on the Potomac River to cost \$45,000. Some of the Members inspected the power plant and the pumphouse, and these special improvements are highly necessary. If anything happens to the present screen at the water intake that would require repair under the water the entire power plant would be shut down, and that contingency cannot be allowed to happen, so we felt obliged to recommend the installation of this reserve screen. The condition of the boiler tubes is such that they have been rolled to such an extent that the metal has become thin and will not stand additional repairs. This plant is very essential to the heating, lighting, power, and air-conditioning of all the buildings on Capitol Hill, and it should be kept in first-class operating condition at all times.

The committee did not allow the \$28,000 for the two statues, which were mentioned a little while ago. I shall be pleased to go into the reasons for that if anyone cares to ask about it, but the report is explicit on the subject.

The Botanic Gardens I shall just mention again in passing. In a desire to beautify the Mall, the Architect of the Capitol wanted to clear out all of the old greenhouses belonging to the Botanic Garden down here and move them all to another point, which would have cost \$90,000. Due to the fact that there are

temporary buildings and other buildings in the vicinity which are quite unsightly, the committee felt that this amount should be eliminated or at least deferred.

I would like to go more fully than I have time for into the appropriations for the Library of Congress. It is a most interesting agency of the Government, and they are doing a very splendid job over there. The new Librarian has started important work of an executive character.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina, a member of the committee.

Mr. HARE. I appreciate the fact that the time is limited, and for the benefit of the chairman, who is well posted on this bill and who has given his undivided attention to every detail of it, may I suggest that he may utilize any time that he may have felt should be yielded to any other member of the committee? I should be very glad to yield such time to the chairman for his disposal.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is very kind of the gentleman.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I want to make the observation that the gentleman from Kentucky is entitled to the thanks of the Congress and the thanks of the entire country for the splendid work that he and the members of his subcommittee have done in the preparation of this bill. He has applied to this task all of the faculties of his splendid business mind. I also wish to call attention to the fact that the Budget estimates for this bill totaled \$27,092,870. The committee has made a cut of \$2,246,823, or nearly 10 percent, which I think is a most remarkable record of economy, and one that challenges national attention and entitles the subcommittee headed by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] to the thanks and encomiums not only of the Congress but of the entire country. [Applause.]

Mr. O'NEAL. I appreciate the statement of the gentleman very much.

Mr. Chairman, I had just started to mention the fact that the new Librarian has installed a thorough accounting department over there which the Library has not had heretofore, and is accomplishing other reforms of an administrative nature which should result in greater efficiency and reduce some costs. I believe, as an executive, the Librarian is doing a splendid job, and as an educator and a scholar it is my opinion, and I believe the opinion of the subcommittee, that Mr. MacLeish is bringing something to the Library which cannot be measured by any yardstick and is of the greatest value in making our Library one that will perform a service unmatched anywhere in this field.

I wish it were possible to go into the operations of the various departments of the Library, the wisdom of their purchases, the discretion the Library is using in the selection of the various items that

go into the collections, the project for microfilming some of the rare books and papers in England of which there is only one copy extant, the operation for preservation of newspapers which are disintegrating, by filming them and preserving the film, and many other interesting matters which are set forth in the hearings, but that would take too long. However, I do suggest that the Members of the House of Representatives spend more time in the Library to see for themselves what a wonderful institution it is.

There is one matter I do want to mention specifically and that is an item in the bill for the purchase of the Herndon collection of Lincoln material. It is the last great collection of Lincoln papers that is available in this country. You will recall that the firm of lawyers at Springfield, Ill., was Lincoln & Herndon. Mr. Herndon wrote a life of Lincoln. This collection consists of 12 original letters of Lincoln, 750 legal papers written or signed by him, and approximately 1,400 letters about Lincoln written to Herndon by persons from whom he made inquiries about Lincoln, and a number of notebooks one of which he carried during the Lincoln-Douglas debates.

There was once a bill before the House authorizing \$150,000 to acquire this material. We have placed in the bill the amount of \$50,000 for this purpose. We believe this collection should be in the Library, and we trust that it can be acquired at a reasonable figure.

The Government Printing Office is allowed, under this bill, \$4,157,000, which is \$135,000 under the Budget estimate. The latter reduction is made possible by the change in the format of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD from two to three columns. The increase of \$337,000 over the 1941 bill includes \$92,000 to finish the edition of the Definitive Writings of George Washington, and \$245,000 on the basis that Congress will be in session 2 months longer in the fiscal year 1942 than the normal 6-month session usually appropriated for. I wish that every Member of the House could take the time during the year to go to the Government Printing Office. There is no better operated business anywhere, in my opinion, than the Government Printing Office. There is a highly intelligent executive job being done there, and it is being done on a large scale. The complaint has been made heretofore that the prices were too high and that the Government printing could be done more cheaply if only private commercial printing establishments could have a chance to do it. This year the Public Printer had occasion to let out work to contract in the amount of \$2,000,000, and I think there were about 1,000 contracts. The bids came in, and the statement made by the Public Printer is that these bids were approximately 20 percent higher on the average than what the Government Printing Office does the same work for. I think this experience furnishes data that answers those who have heretofore criticized the Government Printing Office costs as being excessive when compared with commercial prices.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

There is an amount in the bill to complete printing the Definitive Writings of George Washington, and this will be the final sum. There are 26 volumes that have come off the press, and there are 11 more volumes and 2 indexes to be printed, which will complete the job. In connection with these volumes the committee has ascertained that there are now serving in Congress 75 Members of the House and 14 Members of the Senate who have not been entitled to receive the original 26 volumes and would not be entitled to receive the remaining 13. Accordingly a provision is included in the bill authorizing the Superintendent of Documents to distribute to such Members a complete set upon an application in writing therefor. Sales of the sets have not reached expectations, and there is a surplus from which this distribution can be made.

In addition to what has already been mentioned, there is inserted in this bill the usual provision with reference to employment of those who are Communists or those who advocate the overthrow of the Government by force or violence, and also the usual provision preventing the employment of aliens under appropriations contained in this bill, except in one instance in connection with the Library. There is an exception that not to exceed 10 positions in the Library may be filled by aliens if Americans cannot be found to do the same work. This is necessary because in the translation and use of orientalia and other material of that character you must have some foreigners who are ineligible to become citizens of this country.

We trust the bill will receive your favorable consideration and I will now be pleased to answer any questions. [Applause.]

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I would like to inquire of the gentleman whether it is possible to obtain a list of the publications that have been purchased by the Library since Mr. MacLeish has been in charge of the Library.

Mr. O'NEAL. I am sure Mr. MacLeish will furnish the gentleman from Ohio with a list if he will request it. We found Mr. MacLeish very cooperative in giving all the information we sought from him.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I wish to compliment the gentleman for his splendid work on this bill, as a fellow Kentuckian. Did the gentleman say that these Lincoln-Herndon papers are now in the Library?

Mr. O'NEAL. They are offered by a Mr. Hartzoff, who has them for sale. He acquired them, so the story came to us, at a cost estimated at forty-thousand-odd dollars, many years ago. He has declined offers in excess of the amount that we are appropriating here. It is a recognized collection. Mr. Carl Sandburg, an authority on Lincolniana, believes the Government should own these papers. The Library Committee of the House has gone over it and recommends that this be done.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. And the purchaser claims to have paid more than \$50,000?

Mr. O'NEAL. We can only estimate what he paid for them.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. And he has held it for a number of years?

Mr. O'NEAL. He hoped that he would be able to get \$150,000 for them.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. And the Library Committee thinks \$50,000 would be a reasonable sum?

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. I think the gentleman is in error to this extent. I think those papers belong to Mr. Emanuel Hertz, the author. He is dead. I assume the committee is dealing with the estate.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is not the testimony before the committee. A dealer has the collection and has had it for some time.

Mr. DONDERO. Then it is out of the hands of the estate. He came here several years ago and asked \$150,000 for it. That was at the time when the Honorable Henry Rainey was Speaker of the House.

Mr. O'NEAL. My understanding is that Mr. Hartzoff owns the collection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I think the gentleman from Kentucky has made an extremely fine contribution, as always. Will the gentleman state whether the appropriation for the Library of Congress is much larger this year than in preceding years?

Mr. O'NEAL. There is a net increase of \$170,830. The Librarian, when he came before the committee a year ago, had only been there a short time. He had made a very remarkable study of the Library in the brief time that he was in office, but obviously could not make a complete administrative analysis. The committee withheld some things last year that were not asked again this year. We have disallowed many of his requests this year for additional personnel, and other items. We have, however, made our grants in personnel from his preferential list, and I think the Librarian will be satisfied with what we have done as far as we have gone. With the increase in last year's bill and the increase in this year's bill, the Library appropriations will be about \$700,000 more a year than when Mr. MacLeish took office. The Library will have more employees and better equipment and larger collections and should render a greater and more efficient service.

Until the Annex Building was completed, just prior to Mr. MacLeish's appointment, the old building was badly congested and there was no space in which to put additional personnel and carry on essential activities. The cataloging, indexing, and classifying of books and material had fallen in arrears badly, and other necessary work to keep the service current had to be neglected. With the new space available there was room adequately to house the collections and additional personnel, and we have

made provision altogether in last year's bill and this for 182 additional positions. This is a considerable increment and will go far to bringing up arrearages and rendering more efficient service all around. That was not all the Librarian requested, but it is all we thought should be provided.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am very glad to hear of the work that Mr. MacLeish has performed. He is a Massachusetts man, as the gentleman knows.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to make a long speech about this bill. I think the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL], our able chairman, has covered the subject quite well. I have served on the legislative Appropriations Committee for the past 9 years, and under various chairmen. With no reflection upon any former chairman, I say that no one has ever given more time, no one has ever given more thought, and no one has ever been more conscientious about this legislative appropriation bill as has our present chairman, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL.] [Applause.]

The legislative appropriation bill is not, in my opinion, a very pleasant one to handle in committee. I mean by that the items are so close to us that it is not too interesting to constantly sit in hearings and go over these matters. Usually we spend about a week conducting hearings on the bill. This year the chairman held hearings for at least 3 weeks. He took at least 4 days to mark up the bill, and, in my opinion, has done a splendid job. I think it is the best legislative appropriation bill that we have had before us for many years, and I congratulate him and the other members of the committee for the excellent work that has been done. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the legislative appropriation bill is being brought in with a cut of \$2,200,000 and odd, or practically 10 percent, of the Budget estimates. I think the committee has done a reasonably good job in making those cuts and at this time express the hope that some way may be found so that the other bills that this Congress will be called upon to consider will get just as good consideration and just as good cuts, in proportion, as have been made with this bill.

The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL], as chairman of this subcommittee, has fulfilled the expectations of his friends as a chairman.

There are a great many bills which have already been considered where we have carried far too much money. There are other bills to come where the tentative estimates that are here and the actual estimates that are here, are beyond all reason. Before very long I am going to take an opportunity to analyze the Budget and point out in detail some of the places where I think large sums of money can be saved. In the meantime right now I am going to give you an instance where I believe very considerable items could be saved and where I believe, in the consideration of the measures that

are to come before us we should be alert and ready to cut.

Today we have a tentative estimate—not an actual estimate—for W. P. A. of \$975,000,000. The actual estimate has not yet arrived, as I understand it. I believe we could save \$800,000,000 of that without the least bit of trouble. We have at the present time enormous numbers on W. P. A. at a time when it is absolutely impossible to procure farm help in the same localities. It is absolutely impossible to procure help on defense projects. We should not continue this outfit as a work outfit. We should only continue it where there is absolute necessity and those folks could not get a job if they honestly tried somewhere else. If the thing was handled by the localities, I believe the entire problem where any Government assistance might be required could be handled for \$200,000,000.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Does the gentleman recall that in this strike up in the northeast which closed the shipyards one of the grievances of the union was that the Government was employing W. P. A. workers, and they struck against the employment of W. P. A. workers? That was just this last week.

Mr. TABER. Yes. Now, we could save practically all of the Civil Conservation Corps appropriation, \$250,000,000, which has been estimated. They have to go out now and recruit boys to go into it. When you get into that kind of a situation it is absolutely ridiculous. We ought to get rid of that. If it ever had a purpose to serve, and I doubt it, it has no purpose to serve at this time.

The National Youth Administration is running private boarding schools all over the lot, and it is absolutely impossible for any constructive work to be done in it.

They are spending more time on this sort of thing and most of the month in getting over to the exclusion of the things they started to do, such as the aid to students, schools, and colleges. Out of the one hundred and thirty-odd million dollars which has been estimated we could easily save \$100,000,000.

Of the R. F. C. money in the Farm Security Administration we could easily save \$100,000,000 in loans to farmers. These loans are not needed at the present time.

The farm-tenancy plan is a menace to existing farmers, and we could easily save \$50,000,000 on that.

We could save \$100,000,000 on the Surplus Commodities Corporation and help the farmers. This does not help the farmers at the present time, because it results in giving away the farm products at a time when they would otherwise be bought and paid for with cash, and causes far more damage to them than the purchase of the commodities in taking them off the market helps give.

From the civilian-pilot training program we could easily save \$20,000,000. These civilian pilots are getting no credit from the Army for this work, and most of the money that is spent in this way is wasted.

There are all sorts of small items such as the Library of Congress, the Federal

Communications Commission, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Social Security Administration whose inefficiency is so notorious that a cut of 25 percent in most of their appropriations would improve their efficiency. The following is a summary of some suggested cuts that would improve the economic situation of the country and provide more labor, help to prevent inflation, and improve the morale of the American people:

National W. P. A.....	\$800,000,000
Civilian Conservation Corps...	250,000,000
National Youth Administration.....	100,000,000
Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Farm Security Administration.....	100,000,000
Civilian pilot training.....	20,000,000
Federal Communications Commission.....	50,000,000
Surplus Commodities Administration.....	100,000,000
Miscellaneous (including all sorts of small items).....	100,000,000
Total.....	1,520,000,000

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SHAFER] such time as he may desire.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. SHAFER of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] has justly commended this subcommittee for effecting almost a 10-percent cut in this legislative appropriation bill over that of a year ago. I, too, congratulate the committee, and add that it is refreshing and encouraging to note that here, at last, there has been an effort on the part of a New Deal dominated committee to give the taxpayers of the country a little consideration.

Time and again we have seen appropriation bills come before the Congress this session and, in spite of the demand for reduction in nondefense spending, we have seen increases over the previous year. The Interior Department appropriation bill, which we passed yesterday, carried a heavy increase over the preceding year, and every effort that was made on the floor of the House to pare a few dollars from the total was overwhelmingly shouted down by the majority. Most of the Members on the other side of the aisle have formed such a habit of spending the other fellow's money that it has been practically useless and a waste of time for the advocates of economy to attempt to effect certain reductions in needless expenditures.

The people of the Nation face a difficult task to pay for the reckless squandering of the New Deal. The full force of the size of this job has not yet struck home, but pay day is just around the corner. Next year the people of America will start paying; and when they do, it is safe to predict that their wrath will be felt by those who have been responsible for plunging this Nation down the road to inflation and bankruptcy. In-

stead of the more abundant life that Mr. Roosevelt promised when he was running for President the first time, the American people, of all classes, will see the spiraling of taxes and the cost of living, and will watch the American standard of living tailspin to the lowest levels in the past half century.

Of course, the new tax bill will be introduced as a defense measure, but the people of America will not be fooled. They will not forget this tax bill was made necessary by 8 years of New Deal spending, and that upon the mountain of peacetime debts is now being piled a mountain of war debts that must be paid.

And that is not all, for when the people of America meet the internal-revenue collector next spring they will have merely the first taste of what is yet to come. It will be many years before the New Deal debts will be liquidated. In the meantime we will see purchasing power diminish, incomes fall, prices skyrocket; and, through necessity, every man, rich or poor, will be forced to give up habits, pleasures, comforts, commodities, and articles that he has been accustomed to enjoy as a matter of course through the years.

You members of the majority party can smile and grin as you shout down efforts to economize, but it would be safe to bet that those smiles and grins will be wiped away when Old Man Whiskers turns the American taxpayers' pockets inside out and hands most of the contents to Mr. Morgenthau, of the Treasury, to pay for your 8-year spending orgy and for Mr. Roosevelt's war.

I do not want to appear facetious, but I am so elated over the savings effected in this appropriation bill that I might suggest it would not be out of order for someone on the majority side to offer a resolution to make this a national holiday. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I will not use the 5 minutes. However, I do want to call the attention of the House to the fact that we have now in Michigan this question as to whether we are to have Reuther and communism or whether we are to have national defense and Americanism.

When the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] was on the floor, I spoke about this strike on the east coast which is holding up the shipbuilding program. Now, get these facts: We in Congress appropriate money for relief. We have the W. P. A. Then along comes this war program, and we appropriate money for national defense. The men who are engaged in national defense go on strike because the W. P. A. workers are employed on the job. Can you beat that? Can you beat that one? Is there any reason why they should do that and so keep men for whom jobs are available on the relief rolls?

Let us get back to this question:

REUTHER AND COMMUNISM OR NATIONAL DEFENSE AND AMERICANISM?

Walter Reuther is the man who, when in Russia with his brother, sent word back to his comrades in America to "carry on the fight for a Soviet America."

He is the man who, according to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO], made the statement that he would "give the people, the President of the United States, and officials of the General Motors Corporation until next Thursday morning to agree to union demands or a strike will be called in the 61 plants of General Motors, where that union has bargaining rights."

The time limit originally fixed by Reuther expired today. Reuther, we are now advised through radio and press, has given the President, the American people, and General Motors until tomorrow to meet his demands. Notwithstanding that agreement, four plants have been shut down by strikes, we are told by the noon press.

Information now is to the effect that the President, the people of the United States, and General Motors are all to surrender to this disciple of Stalin; this worker for communism; this man who is asking that, because of his patriotic service to America, because his services are indispensable in industry, he be granted exemption from the Conscription Act. If the administration runs true to form, it will, of course, favor this supporter of communism.

Reuther is entitled to deferment, it is said, because his presence is necessary to industrial peace. The truth is that he is, and always has been, a troublemaker, and his removal to Army service will be one of the finest contributions that can be made to industrial peace.

We know that General Motors has millions of dollars' worth of defense orders. We know that the demands of Reuther and the C. I. O., which are for an increase of 10 cents per hour in the wage rate, will be paid, except 2 or 3 cents, by an addition to the cost of the defense materials which are being made by General Motors. General Motors, if the wage increase is granted, will not pay more than 2 or 3 cents. The balance of the burden falls back directly upon the taxpayers. Hence the strike is a strike to compel the taxpayers to pay more for national defense by some 8 or 10 cents per hour than they are now paying.

The workers in General Motors receive an annual compensation of from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per year, which certainly is more than the average farmer, clerk, or small businessman receives for his services.

An additional demand of the C. I. O. is that a provision for the closed shop, or, as they term it, "union security," be incorporated in any agreement which may be drawn.

"Union security," analyzed, means nothing more nor less than a closed shop. It means that on defense orders amounting to millions of dollars no man can work in the General Motors plants until he has secured the consent of the C. I. O.

officials and paid the amount demanded by them for a work permit.

Whatever may be said of the demand for a wage increase, the demand for a closed shop is un-American and unjust to all other workers and American citizens.

As was said yesterday by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. STARNES] on the floor of the House, the union activities such as are carried on by the C. I. O., which this man Reuther is carrying on, are nothing less than treasonable.

And yet, in behalf of this man who has been charged so accurately and so truthfully with a course of conduct which, in time of war, would be treason, there is a request that he be exempted from serving his country, as required by the Conscription Act.

It remains to be seen whether General Motors will betray its loyal independent workers; sell them out to Reuther and his Communist supporters; compel them, in order to hold jobs in General Motors plants, to join that union. If it does, patriotic citizens the country over should refuse to buy General Motors products and should let General Motors sell its products to members of those unions who have a monopoly of the right to work in General Motors plants.

Just why should any person, denied the opportunity to work in a General Motors plant, buy one single cent's worth of goods manufactured by General Motors?

If General Motors and the C. I. O. enter into a conspiracy to bar everyone but members of the C. I. O. from employment in its plants, is there any reason why you and I should spend one nickel with that company? Let General Motors and the C. I. O., as long as they have built a fence around the General Motors plants, live within that fence; buy and sell of each other and let the rest of us patronize those who give employment to us and to our friends. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways.

There is more behind this strike than appears on the surface. Next Wednesday, May 21, there will be an election in the Ford plants to select bargaining agents. If Reuther and Thomas, who said he would close the Ford plants, can get General Motors to agree to a closed shop and an increase of wages, then the argument will be presented to the Ford workers, "Look what we have done for you at General Motors. We have secured an increase. True, we have added to the cost of national defense. True, we held up the national-defense-production program, but look what we got out of it for General Motors workers. Look at what we can do for you."

And so, regardless of patriotism, regardless of justice and fair dealing, the argument will be made to the Ford workers and once again the slogan, "The public be damned," will be given circulation.

What cares Reuther or any of his ilk if they can accomplish their two purposes—bring every workman in Detroit under their domination and hold up from time to time preparations for national defense?

In delaying the Ford election, the N. L. R. B. gave Reuther his opportunity to call a strike in General Motors, force

a closed shop, an increase in wages at public expense, all to be used as ammunition in the Ford election.

The Governor of Michigan played into his hands and aided his cause when he failed to open the gates of the Ford plants to the workers.

We have yet to hear of any prosecution of the Ford Co. for permitting organizers of the C. I. O. to wear their buttons and solicit members on company time or company property. In fact, all of the Communists and all the governmental agencies seem determined to aid Hitler's campaign by furthering the cause of State socialism, interfering with national defense here in America.

The National Mediation Board, the National Labor Relations Board—yes, the administration itself—so far have assisted Reuther and his kind in their unpatriotic drive.

It remains to be seen whether the draft board will give him, this advocate of communism, this man who would control production, this man who has been received by the administration in Washington, exemption from serving his country as other men are required to serve and so enable him to continue his subversive work.

Hank Greenberg was drafted and went without protest. So did Martin, chairman of the New York Stock Exchange. So have hundreds of thousands of other young men.

If the administration does not secure exemption for Reuther, it may still grant him a commission, as soldiers of the Roosevelt family have been granted commissions, and assign him to the Mediation Board. He would there find himself in company with John Brophy, who sits as an alternate and who was described by John Lewis in 1930 as a—

Fakir, repudiated leader, traitor to the unions, opportunist, and purveyor of every falsehood, slander, and deception.

Whether the administration is making progress with its national-defense program or not, it certainly is making progress in its campaign to subject the industry of this country, the workingmen of this country to communistic leaders.

Let us take a look at the situation in another industry.

#### CONVOYS WITHOUT SHIPS

If the Communists and labor racketeers will not let us build ships, how will we get aid to England? "For if a man knows not how to rule his own house," how shall he restore peace, bring freedom to all the world?

Forgetting for the moment the question of the advisability of conveying supplies to England, let us consider the question of our ability to supply the ships necessary for that purpose.

The President recently requested and Congress granted the authority to seize a large number of ships owned by foreign governments but lying in our harbors.

It is claimed that we cannot furnish Britain the promised aid unless we either convoy that aid or make the sea lanes safe by patrol. Ships and more ships are demanded by Britain. The capacity of our present shipyards and of any which we may be able to construct will

be taxed to provide the necessary vessels. This is conceded.

Before we undertake the task of aiding Britain to regain control of the high seas, before we undertake to make safe the shipment of munitions to Britain, it might be well that we take an accounting of our ability to furnish the ships absolutely necessary for that purpose. We know what we have on hand and we know that the number is not great enough to answer the purpose.

We do not know how many tons of ships will be sunk by Hitler's raiders, submarines, bombers, or mines. One thing is certain: That is, that the total which this country and Britain now has, or may be able to produce, is not enough. Common sense, then, would lead us to adopt every possible means of increasing our ship tonnage. It is strange, indeed, that those who insist upon convoys or patrols, whichever term you prefer, will take no active steps to make their objective possible; that they will not take the steps necessary to make possible the construction of the ships we must have.

Day before yesterday we learned that the building of ships in some 11 ship-building yards, involving the construction of some 70 vessels, was suspended on the west coast. Among those vessels were 4 cruisers and 27 destroyers. With the Nation being led and driven toward war, with the administration declaring that our armed ships will sail the seven seas and defy whatever adversary may be met thereon, patriotism and prudence demand that we leave nothing undone which will aid us to meet, on at least even terms, the foe we seek.

Why should the administration or this Congress talk and advocate a course which will involve us in war and at the same time refuse to adopt a policy which will give us at least some chance of meeting successfully whatever may come?

Yesterday we learned that a navy-yard strike in Boston halts drydock work there. That strike, we are told, is holding up a \$30,000,000 program. That company has millions of dollars' worth of construction work. And, believe it or not, one of the union demands is that W. P. A. workers be discharged or refused employment.

Unless a man is master in his own house, unless we can, here in our own country, produce those things, that is, ships, trucks, and planes, which all admit are absolutely essential for our preservation, if we become involved in war, it is not only foolish but suicidal to betray ourselves into a position where we invite attack without being prepared to meet it.

Why these stoppages of work?

According to William Green, president of the A. F. of L., the west-coast strike is "an outlaw strike." That strike continues despite the request and the protest of Secretary of the Navy Knox and of Emory Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, each pointing out that it is interfering with national defense.

J. P. Frey, president of the metal trades division of the A. F. of L., has said that it was a violation of the agreement which the union had with the employers. All three of these men have appealed to the strikers to return to work. So far their appeals and their protests were in vain.

Yet the moment it is proposed in Congress that we enact legislation that does not prohibit a strike but merely calls for a cooling-off period, William Green, testifying before the House Judiciary Committee of such legislation, said, and I quote:

But the probabilities are if Congress would say, "You must do that," then there would be rebellion.

Brother Green is treading on dangerous ground when he announces that if Congress, the representatives of the people, for the preservation of our Government, enacts a law which requires men to aid in providing for the national defense, "the probabilities are" that "there would be a rebellion." No one knowing the men who work believes any such thing. Workingmen will render patriotic service just as quickly and freely as any man.

As well might the drafted boys, their relatives and friends say that they will not serve this country. Mr. Green admits the wisdom of the cooling-off period. Mr. Green also said, testifying before the House Judiciary Committee:

The American Federation of Labor is unqualifiedly opposed to the enactment of any legislation providing for the settlement of disputes through waiting periods or other forms of compulsion.

George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L., told the House Rules Committee:

I have personally signed agreements as long as I have been connected with the trade-union movement that call for a cooling-off period. We agree with the employer that when the expiration of an agreement is reached we set a 3-month period aside in which you have to give notice; that is standard practice and has been for 50 years; that provides for a cooling-off period by agreement between employer and employee so that it cannot be used as a weapon by one side or the other.

In spite of the fact that it has been the policy of the A. F. of L. for 50 years to provide for a cooling-off period, Mr. Meany testified:

We would be opposed to this bill if this cooling-off period were only 10 minutes instead of 25 days.

Mr. Meany and Mr. Green admit the policy is good, but object to incorporating this practice into the law of the land. What they favor they say is just, right, and reasonable if obtained by agreement, but they insist it should not be compulsory, and their argument is that if men are compelled to work they become slaves.

They forget that the right of the individual must always be surrendered when the public safety is at stake. They forget that the right of the individual to remain in his home and go about his business no longer exists when a national emergency threatens and a conscription law is put upon the books. They ignore the fact which now confronts us, that on the west coast, in spite of all agreements between employer and employee, the national safety is being endangered because willful men, members of the A. F. of L., refuse to follow the practices of the A. F. of L. or to abide by their own written agreements.

Perhaps no more than 5 percent of the employees would refuse voluntarily to surrender temporarily whatever individual right they might have when patriotism called, but just as long as that 5 percent can disrupt, disorganize, hinder, and delay national defense they must be made to conform. Nor does it seem hardly fair for the employees in General Motors to, at this time when they are receiving an average of \$2,000 to \$2,500 per year for their services and when so many are receiving far less, demand a wage increase of 10 cents an hour when we know that 7 cents of that increase must be paid by the taxpayers, through an addition to the cost of the tanks, trucks, and all other defense material that General Motors produces.

In the west-coast strike the employees were receiving a wage of \$1 an hour. They demanded \$1.15 per hour; the company has offered to pay them \$1.12, but for an additional 3 cents per hour they hold up the construction of cruisers and destroyers, when no one can be certain that such delay might not be the turning point in the war to come.

Here in Washington a strike of teamsters employed by a sand and gravel company is stopping construction on Government projects. What is the difference between the acts of Hitler, who would assail us from without, and the acts of these men who render his task easier of accomplishment by denying us the means of successfully meeting his attack?

Before we send convoys abroad, let us put our own house in order. Let us so organize our shipyards that we may build the vessels necessary to carry aid to England, to defend our own Nation on the high seas. Before we travel across the sea to seek war on the Continent of Europe, let us adopt a policy which will enable our industries to give us all those things which are necessary for our own defense.

Let us amend the N. L. R. A., make it possible for men to work in defense of their country without restriction. Let us make it impossible for anyone, any time here at home, to make us helpless, to destroy our ability to defend ourselves.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOUSTON].

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SITUATION IN KANSAS RELATIVE TO COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENT OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT CALLING FOR SAFEGUARDS WHICH RESTRICT THE USE OR DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION CONCERNING APPLICANTS AND RECIPIENTS FOR PURPOSES DIRECTLY CONNECTED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF OLD-AGE ASSISTANCE, BLIND ASSISTANCE, AND AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to give a history of social-security legislation, with particular emphasis on the provision restricting the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants and recipients of old-age assistance, blind assistance, and aid to dependent children, which is causing turmoil and misunderstanding throughout Kansas.

I am sure the Governor of Kansas, the State legislature, the press of my State, and the public in general will welcome

this authentic statement of facts, which follows.

In 1935 Congress passed the Social Security Act and established the Social Security Board as the Federal agency to represent the interest of the Federal Government in the cooperative Federal-State public-assistance programs. One of the Board's responsibilities under the act is to approve or disapprove public-assistance plans submitted by the States which wish to obtain Federal money to aid them in making public-assistance payments to their needy aged and blind and their dependent children. In reviewing these plans for approval the Board must make certain that each plan meets certain minimum requirements set forth in the act. One of these requirements is that the State agencies provide in their plans for the protection of confidential information and records obtained and maintained in connection with making public-assistance payments to needy people.

This requirement contained in the Social Security Act grew out of the experience which many States were having. In some States the general public had unlimited access to the records of the public agency and in others the names and addresses of people who were getting public assistance were published periodically in newspapers along with the amounts of money each person received. In many of these States candidates for local, State, and National office wrote letters to the recipients and promised that their monthly allowances would be increased if they would put the "right party" in office, or accused the persons then in office of bad administration of the assistance programs, or told recipients that their payments would be decreased if they put candidates of the opposing party in office. In addition, some commercial organizations had obtained the names of the recipients and had circularized them with all types of literature. Pressure groups, promising to help the recipients get larger payments, solicited contributions from them.

Men and women were forced to see their names published and their need for help made public. Many old and blind persons as well as mothers with dependent children were forced to choose between humiliation and hunger. In many cases the truly needy did not apply for aid while those who were less sensitive and sometimes not so needy did so. Many sensitive people who did apply were unwilling to give the welfare agency the complete information necessary to establish their eligibility because they could not be sure how many unscrupulous or curious or unsympathetic people would have access to the personal facts in their lives. The local and State welfare agencies, therefore, found it difficult to obtain information they needed to operate the programs efficiently and in accordance with the State and Federal laws.

These problems were brought to the attention of the Social Security Board by the States, and when its opinion was asked, the Board recommended to the States that in the interests of efficient administration and in line with the spirit

of the Social Security Act the information obtained from and about applicants and recipients of public assistance should be safeguarded from indiscriminate use and publication.

However, it was made clear by the Social Security Board that all information on the basis of which his eligibility for public assistance was determined should be made available to the applicant or recipient for whatever use he might wish to make of it. Similarly, it was recognized and emphasized by the Board that it was often necessary for other responsible Government departments to have access to lists of recipients to perform supplementary functions related to the administration of the public-assistance programs, such as writing checks and auditing accounts. However, the Board advised the States that when information was made available to other agencies for such necessary functions the agencies in question should be required to safeguard the confidential nature of the information they obtained.

In 1939 the Social Security Board made certain recommendations to the President and the Congress of the United States relative to desirable changes in the Social Security Act. Among them was a recommendation that Congress amend the Social Security Act in such a way as to require State plans to include reasonable regulations governing the use and custody of records containing information about applicants and recipients of public assistance. The recommendations included, as well, the statement that publication of names and addresses of recipients and the amount of assistance they received should not be permitted. Source: Proposed Changes in the Social Security Act, a Report to the President and to Congress of the United States, pages 26 and 27.

It is evident from the hearings relative to the Social Security Act amendments of 1939 before the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, that Congress intended to prevent the commercial and political exploitation and humiliation to which these needy people were subjected by the publication of their names and other information in the public press. It was pointed out that a provision such as that recommended by the Social Security Board should be put in the Social Security Act in the interests of efficient administration since efficient administration was directly related to obtaining the full cooperation of applicants and other persons who were interviewed in relation to the establishment of eligibility for public assistance. Source: Hearings relative to the Social Security Act amendments of 1939 before the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Seventy-sixth Congress, first session, volume 3, pages 2407 to 2412.

As one of the amendments to the Social Security Act in 1939, Congress specifically provided, in sections 2 (a) (8), 402 (a) (8), and 1002 (a) (9), that before a State could receive Federal money its plan must—

provide safeguards which restrict the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants and recipients to purposes directly connected with the administration of old-age

assistance (aid to dependent children, aid to the blind). (Source: Social Security Act as amended in 1939.)

At that time the Kansas delegation in the Congress was composed of two Republican Senators, six Republican Representatives, and one Democratic Representative. With the exception of one Republican Representative, who was paired against the amendment, the entire Kansas delegation voted for the bill. It was passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 361 to 2, and by the Senate 57 to 8.

A letter was sent to all States to remind them that this amendment was effective July 1, 1941, and that, as of that date, protection of confidential information was required as a condition of the continuance of Federal matching of State money for public-assistance purposes. This letter was sent to all State agencies responsible for administering one or more State public-assistance programs in cooperation with the Federal Government. A copy of this letter was sent to the Kansas State Board of Social Welfare on December 3, 1940. A reading of the contents of this letter leaves no reasonable doubt that each State plan would have to conform to this amendment to the Federal act before the Social Security Board had authority, after July 1, 1941, to continue authorizing grants of Federal money to the State for public-assistance purposes.

This fact was recognized by many persons in Kansas, and the subject has been discussed in Kansas newspapers for the last several months. In the Topeka Journal of January 29, H. L. Schultz, newspaper columnist, discussed letters from Washington to the State welfare department and indicated that these letters had quoted the paragraphs from the Federal law which required the States to protect confidential information about applicants and recipients of public assistance. A story in the Emporia Gazette for February 4 discussed this provision of the Federal act and stated that the Kansas Legislature had been informed of the provision of the Social Security Act and that unless necessary legislative action was taken Federal funds could not be granted to Kansas after July 1, 1941. On February 5 the Times in Kansas City, Mo., recognized that Federal funds could not be granted to Kansas if the necessary legislative action was not taken, and on February 19 the Gazette, in St. Joseph, Mo., reported that Frank Milligan, chairman of the State social-welfare board, reported to the welfare committee of the Kansas Legislature that Congress had passed this amendment to the Social Security Act in 1939, and indicated that the Social Security Board had advised the Kansas welfare agency of the requirements of the Federal act. In the Topeka State Journal of March 6 Schultz, a newspaper columnist, stated in the Weekly Political Letter that the legislature was dodging the welfare issue, part of which concerned the adjustment of the State law to the requirements of the Federal Social Security Act on the protection of the confidential nature of records.

However, it was not until April 3 that the Governor formally informed the Kan-

sas Legislature of the situation. His letter to the president of the Kansas Senate is quoted in the Journal of the Kansas Senate for April 3. With his letter the Governor enclosed a copy of a telegram he had received that day from Mr. Ed. McDonald, regional director of the Social Security Board in Kansas City. The telegram and letter from the Governor mention a previous letter which the regional director had sent to the Governor on February 1. Copies of this letter had been made available to the chairman of the State board of social welfare on February 3 and on February 21 to the chairman of the committee on public welfare of the Kansas House of Representatives. According to Mr. McDonald's telegram, this letter of February 1 had called the Governor's attention to the requirements of the Social Security Act with regard to the publication of lists and disclosure of other information about applicants and recipients of public assistance. However, the Governor implied in his letter to the legislature that the telegram of April 3 was the first indication that the Social Security Board had made that noncompliance with this provision of the Social Security Act would result in making the Kansas plan out of conformity with the Federal act, thus making it impossible for the Social Security Board to authorize Federal grants to Kansas after July 1, 1941. The Governor stated in his letter:

I wish to call your attention to the fact that Mr. McDonald's statement to the enclosed wire is the first time he has ever informed me that Federal grants would not be made unless we ceased publication. (Source: Journal of the Kansas Senate for April 3, 1941).

Other officials in Kansas were aware of the situation—the Governor says in his letter that he had been informed of the requirements of the Social Security Act—and the newspapers had been carrying stories about the situation for as many as 3 months before the Governor implied in his letter to the president of the senate that McDonald's telegram of April 3 was the first time that he knew for sure that Kansas would not receive Federal grants for public assistance if publication did not cease.

It has been thought by some Kansans that the State constitution prohibits the State legislature from enacting legislation to conform to the requirements of the Federal Social Security Act on this subject. The article of the constitution in question is article 15, section 2, which reads as follows:

An accurate and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys, and several amounts paid, to whom, and on what account, shall be published as prescribed by law.

The significant portion of that quotation is in the last four words, "as prescribed by law." It has often been found by the Supreme Court of Kansas, as well as in the courts in other States, that certain constitutional provisions are not self-executing—they require legislative action to make them effective. Source: *Woodward v. Bowles* (61 Kans. 569, 60 p. 331 (1900)); *State ex rel Burnett v. Deck* (106 Kans. 518, 188 p. 238 (1920)); *State*

*ex rel. Crumb v. The Mayor of the City of Helena* (34 Mont. 67, 85 p. 744 (1906)). Article 15, section 5 of the Kansas Constitution specifically states that publication shall be "as prescribed by law." It would seem, therefore, that this is a direct command to the legislature to set the limits and bounds which are to be used in the publication of expenditures of public money.

In other words, the Legislature of Kansas may provide by law for the publication of such expenditures as it seems fit and to determine by legislative action the extent and details of such publication. For instance, if the legislature wishes to publish the total amounts paid for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to dependent children, and the total numbers of persons to whom such aid is paid, it would be within its province to provide for that type of publication and such a provision would not be contrary to the Federal Social Security Act.

Other States have constitutional provisions similar to article 15, section 5 of the Kansas Constitution. The Ohio Constitution contains a provision on publication of expenditures which is identical with the Kansas provisions. In contrast with the action of the Kansas Legislature, however, the Ohio Legislature has not made provision for the publication of lists of recipients of public assistance, nor has the question of the necessity to do so ever been brought up. The Constitutions of South Dakota, Minnesota, and Colorado also contain provisions requiring publication of certain information relating to the receipt and expenditure of public money, and yet no objections to enacting legislation to conform to this provision of the Social Security Act have been raised on constitutional grounds by any of these States.

It is interesting to note that, despite the existence of the constitutional provision which has now been brought up as a barrier to the enactment of this necessary legislation and which, it has been argued, requires the publication of expenditures of public moneys in detail, the State of Kansas does not always publish a detailed accounting of all expenditures of State moneys. Source: Thirty-first Biennial Report, Auditor of State and Register of Land Office, Kansas, for the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1937 and 1938.

Thus, it would seem that the imaginary hurdle of the constitutional provision disappears upon investigation. What, then, is the situation with regard to existing statutory provisions which would have to be amended in some way to conform to the Social Security Act? There are two provisions of the Kansas statutes which conflict with the Social Security Act on the matter of safeguarding the confidential nature of information about applicants and recipients of public assistance, and which, if not satisfactorily amended, will make it impossible for the Social Security Board to authorize the granting of Federal funds to Kansas after July 1, 1941.

First. Section 19-228 of the General Statutes of Kansas, annotated, 1934, provides:

The board of county commissioners shall cause to be published a statement, at the close of every regular or special meeting, of all sums of money allowed, and for what purpose; said statement to be published once in some paper of general circulation in the county. They shall also publish a statement of the estimate of expenditures for the various purposes upon which they based their levy of a tax for the various purposes of revenue.

The attorney general of Kansas, in an opinion dated July 21, 1939, construed this section to mean that names of recipients of public assistance and purposes of the payments to them must be published.

Second. The other provision in conflict with the Social Security Act is section 39-713 (d) of the 1939 supplement to the General Statutes of Kansas, 1935, which provides:

The county board and the private agencies shall maintain two files of the cases; one shall be the public file, which shall contain the approval and financial data needed.

By virtue of this provision, information relative to public assistance cases is specifically made public in one of the files.

The Kansas Legislature is faced with the necessity of amending these statutes in such a way that they will not conflict with the Social Security Act, and with the necessity of enacting affirmative legislation to protect the confidential nature of information received from and about applicants and recipients of public assistance.

In so doing they will be making it possible for the counties in the State to save approximately \$50,000 a year, which is about what it costs, all counties combined, to publish these lists each month. C. O. Hitchcock, Reno County commissioner, said at a meeting of the county commissioners in Topeka, on April 24, that it cost his county about \$1,400 a year for publication costs alone, and E. R. Burke, Montgomery County commissioner, told the assembled group that his county had never published the names of recipients. This is true of about 11 counties in the State and 5 others have recently abandoned the practice of publishing lists, using the money saved for more essential welfare expenditures.

It is unfortunate that the Governor did not more forcibly call this matter to the attention of the legislature early in its regular session, since it is now necessary, as the Governor has indicated, to call a special session of the legislature, the expense of which will have to be borne by the already overburdened taxpayers of Kansas.

However, strangely enough, it is now rumored that the Governor and the Attorney General of the State believe that a way can be found to comply with the Federal requirement without the necessity of amending the State constitution and without the necessity of amending the Kansas statutes. If this rumor proves to be true, it is hard to understand why the Governor should have raised the issue in the first place, since it has created a situation whereby thousands of deserving persons have been unnecessarily disturbed as regards continuance of assistance which they so sorely need.

In closing, it might be well to emphasize that the making of public assistance available to needy people under the terms of the Social Security Act is a joint program involving the administrative and financial cooperation of the Federal, State, and local governments. Since the Federal Government assumes responsibility for paying half of the assistance payment granted to each individual declared eligible for public assistance by the appropriate State agencies, it is not only the privilege but it is the responsibility of the Congress of the United States to require through legislation that the States subscribe to certain minimum requirements found by experience to be necessary to the efficient administration of the State programs in which Federal money is being spent. And it would seem, also, that it is the privilege and responsibility of the Legislature of the State of Kansas to the citizens of the State to cooperate with the Federal Government by amending State legislation in such a way as to make possible the granting of Federal funds to the State after July 1, 1941.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from Montana [Miss RANKIN] 3 minutes.

Miss RANKIN of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Miss RANKIN of Montana. Mr. Chairman, yesterday noon I was called to the caucus room in the House Office Building to meet 500 women who had come from New York to express their opposition to having our men sent to Europe. I wish every member of the delegation from New York, New Jersey, and the surrounding territory could have been present to feel their enthusiasm, their courage, and determination not to send our men to Europe. These women, whose organization is called Women United, Inc., of New York, unanimously adopted the following statement as the sense of that assembly, and which, by request, I shall read for the RECORD:

This resolution unanimously adopted by 500 members of Women United, Inc., of New York, at a meeting held in the caucus room, House Office Building, May 14, 1941:

We are shocked and grieved to read in the New York newspapers this morning that the Right Reverend William T. Manning, Protestant-Episcopal bishop of New York, has urged that we "should now do our full and open part in this conflict."

Bishop Manning's speech in favor of convoys and armed intervention in the eternal wars of Europe without our being attacked is typical of the dual loyalty of many English-born American citizens. As much as we respect Bishop Manning and his right to freedom of speech, we feel that those Americans born in England should not take the lead in sending American boys to fight for the British Empire in China, India, Africa, and Europe.

We are prompted to make this statement because Bishop Manning is only one of many British-born subjects urging our entrance into the war. The Reverend Frank Kingdon, chairman of the New York Chapter of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, and one of the most pronounced advocates of intervention and war, was likewise born in England.

This raises the question of dual loyalty, and the time has come for English-born subjects to decide whether they are for America first or still owe their allegiance to Great Britain.

This resolution expresses the desire of a great many people that, after all, loyalty in America should be to America first.

My father was born a British subject, all my ancestors who were not born in America came from England; but I believe we owe a loyalty to our American traditions, to our American mode of life, and to our American ideals of democracy. We must express now our opposition to the use of the war method and to the sacrifice of our greatest treasure, the youth of our country, or there is danger of losing the civilization we have developed. I will lend my support to any measures providing a way by which we can aid England to protect her people if that way does not entail our use of the war method and the sacrificing of our young men or the jeopardizing of our own national defense. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, for a few minutes I desire to speak on a subject that I am not so keen about discussing here. There is, however, need for it. Let me say first that I have no word of criticism of any of our employees, either here about the Capitol or in the House Office Buildings. I feel we have about as efficient a force of people both here in the Capitol and in the House Office Buildings as could be found anywhere in America. They are courteous, cordial, considerate, painstaking, and extremely helpful. This applies to all. I have not met an employee around here to whom this does not apply. There is, however, a condition both in the old House Office Building and here in the Capitol that ought to be remedied and it is something I felt at this time—and not being facetious—I ought to discuss.

I have always been taught that cleanliness was next to godliness. When on Monday mornings I come to my office and open my desk and find a nest of cockroaches in the top drawer you can appreciate how I feel.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. How large are they?

Mr. BENDER. I have not found any of them over 3 inches long. [Laughter.] Frankly, the condition is such that it is most distressing. The women in the office are very much distressed—in fact, all of us are. Only yesterday when I was in the telephone booth I happened to glance over to where the towels are kept alongside of the sink in the cloakroom. I noticed one of the Members moving the towels and at least 50 cockroaches scampered out from back of the towels at the sink.

I believe that a general house cleaning, during one of our recesses, is highly desirable here in the Capitol as well as in the House Office Building. I do not believe we have nearly as much to fear from Hitler invading the Capitol as we

have from the cockroaches walking off with the place. I hope that sufficient money is provided here so that we can have a general house cleaning.

I trust that the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL], will allow me to offer an amendment appropriating \$10,000 for a regular housecleaning so that we might get rid of these pests.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. O'NEAL. The gentleman does not want to defer that until November, does he?

Mr. BENDER. Not this November. I think it is highly essential that this be done immediately.

Mr. CANFIELD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. May I suggest it would be hard to get rid of them? They are bureaucrats.

Mr. BENDER. I appreciate that. All of you who have offices in the old House Office Building know what I am talking about. [Applause.]

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, the gentlewoman from Montana, for whom I have always had the highest regard, called attention to a resolution or action of some organization criticizing those of British descent in the United States who are active in behalf of Great Britain, and who are, therefore, charged with being guilty of dual nationality or dual allegiance. I am fully appreciative of her own patriotism and also of her devotion to the cause of peace, and consequently she directs attention to those who are in favor of national defense and to the giving of aid to Great Britain. She stated she is for America first. I am satisfied that she is, but, as I stated on the floor a few days ago, we should all be for America first, last, and all the time, and do everything to safeguard our country from every possible involvement in war. Unfortunately, she and many others do not seem to realize the importance and necessity that for our own protection it is necessary for us to give all possible assistance to Great Britain, a nation fighting for its very existence and at the same time if not directly, then indirectly, for our country.

Mr. Chairman, it is to be regretted that there are so many who do not realize that if a destructive Nazi or Fascist force should defeat Great Britain we would be left alone to continue the struggle to save democracy from these ruthless aggressor nations. The gentlewoman complains of the activities of British Americans and seems to ignore the great Nazi, Fascist, and Communist propaganda that is now

rampant in our country. In that connection I can assure her that I receive daily at least 10 letters, appeals, and resolutions emanating from Nazi sources against giving any aid to Great Britain to 1 that I receive from so-called British Americans. Most of the letters I receive protesting the giving of aid to Great Britain come from persons of German descent, and it appears to me that many of them fail to appreciate the rights and privileges they are accorded and enjoy in our country.

Mr. Chairman, I repeat, it is well for all of us to remember that America should come first, and not only that but last and all of the time. Of course, those people who favor aid to Great Britain feel that anything that may be done for Great Britain will help America. Personally, I am of that opinion. I believe that if Great Britain should be defeated we would be in the position of being all alone to fight against Hitlerism, nazi-ism, and communism. Therefore, I think an effort should be made by all of us to do everything in our power to aid the cause of America and everything possible to expedite national defense.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] called attention to threatened strikes and to assaults on the part of union strikers, but conveniently ignores mentioning the tactics of some of the unwise industrialists who engage professional strikebreakers and sluggers. It is to be regretted that there should be so much strife in industry, such as in the steel and automobile industry, especially in view of the unusual prosperity these industries have been and are now enjoying. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, is it to be regarded as a wonder or strange that wage earners and labor organizations, observing the great profits that these industries are making, should seek to obtain an increase in their meager wages? The gentleman stated that they demanded a 10-cent or a 10-percent increase; I do not recollect which. Is it not a fact that the profits of many industries have increased from 50 to 100 percent? Yes; it is true, and therefore labor feels that it should share in a small portion of the large profits which inure to these industries, which have been made possible due to their efforts and labor.

Mr. Chairman, I was very resentful and bitter against some of the maritime unions when I read in the press that they threatened to strike, but this morning during the course of the hearings held by the Committee on Rules on the Bland bill (H. R. 4700) to provide for priorities in transportation by merchant vessels in the interests of national defense, it was disclosed that most of the water transportation companies and shipping owners desire to only handle cargoes which permit the highest possible freight rates and are reluctant to haul less profitable strategic-metals shipments because of the lower freight rates on such products. Much more to my surprise was the testimony that was given that freight-rate charges have been increased as much as 500 percent and that in some cases the freight-charges returns on two trips of a ship covered its entire cost

of construction. After that evidence was given I can no longer feel resentful against the maritime workers for endeavoring to obtain a small increase in their daily wage to enable them to make both ends meet, in view of the increased cost of living. Some day in the near future I shall call attention to the tremendous profits these steamship companies are reaping and to the advantage they are taking of labor.

Now, with reference to the W. P. A., I am of the opinion that most of the work done by that great organization and its relief workers has been performed on national-defense projects. I regret that a strike should be called by labor organizations because of the work performed by W. P. A. men, but these unfortunate workers who were obliged to accept the aid of the Government have done their share and their part. They helped to construct projects, build roads, airports, and are working on a great many actually needed defense projects for the Government, thereby saving a great deal of money to the Government because they do not receive the higher union wages of which the gentleman from Michigan always complains.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, I feel there is some justification for labor to demand a little increase in wages owing to the increased cost of living, and especially when they see shipowners and other large industrial corporations increasing their profits by millions and millions of dollars. Therefore it is no wonder that they seek to obtain a little increase of 10 cents per hour for the work they perform which has brought increased profits to the corporations employing them.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW].

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW].

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, it will be interesting to Members of this body, and to many others throughout the country, to learn that on Saturday, May 17, William J. Donaldson, superintendent of the House Press Gallery, will complete 30 years of service in the Press Gallery. He was appointed as a page by Representative J. Charles Linthicum, of Maryland, later chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, on May 17, 1911, and was immediately assigned to the Press Gallery by Doorkeeper Joseph J. Sinnott because he was too large for service on the floor of the House. He was elected superintendent of the Press Gallery on May 1, 1913, by the standing committee of correspondents and has served continuously ever since.

He went to work in the Press Gallery in the special session when Champ Clark became Speaker. In the course of the years he has become almost an institution in our national life. In the performance of his duties he has attended every national political convention of the major

political parties since the historic convention in Baltimore in 1912. Beginning in 1916 he has been in charge of the press arrangements at all these national political conventions. Prior to 1920 all political party platforms were typewritten, but at the 1920 convention in San Francisco, William J. Cochran, brother of our distinguished chairman of the Committee on Accounts, then publicity director of the Democratic National Committee, had the party platform mimeographed on a hand-power machine. Since then the platforms of both parties have been mimeographed.

Mr. Donaldson had charge of the press arrangements at the Disarmament Conference here in Washington and for all events affecting the press here in Washington. For years he has cooperated in checking those admitted to the White House and State Department press conferences.

Besides knowing personally, for 30 years, all of the Washington correspondents for newspapers in all parts of the country, he has also known and been helpful to the leading newspaper publishers and executives, and has assisted at all meetings of the editors and publishers in Washington.

Mr. Donaldson has a host of friends in the Fourth Estate, and in political and official circles, who will be thinking of him day after tomorrow and wishing him much happiness in the years to come. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. THOM].

Mr. THOM. Mr. Chairman, there are three Members of this House who have the rather unusual distinction of having graduated from the press gallery to membership in this body. I refer to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] who has just preceded me, to the Honorable WINDER R. HARRIS, of Norfolk, Va., and to myself. The boys in the press gallery say that when we came down onto the floor of the House we were demoted instead of promoted.

I had the good fortune to come into the press gallery during the first World War. My good friend "Bill" Donaldson was then superintendent of the press gallery. There were two other boys in that gallery who worked with us and who are still on its staff. I refer to Anthony P. Demma, who was a messenger boy for me when I represented one of the press associations, and to Chester R. Thrift. The latter has been in the gallery for 24 years. I can testify from personal experience to the efficiency of these gentlemen and to the courtesy with which they have treated the newspaper profession as well as others who have had to do with matters connected with the press gallery.

I want to pay my tribute to "Bill" Donaldson. I never knew him to do anything wrong except on one or two occasions when he let me into a national political convention without a card of admission. He has a particular capacity for remembering faces and, confidentially, I will give you this tip: If you ever go to a national convention without a ticket of admission, find and locate our

friend "Bill" Donaldson and he will get you onto the floor if he has to take you up through the cellar.

I think he is deserving of the tribute our good friend the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW] has paid to him as a highly efficient employee of this great institution of the House of Representatives. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY].

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, last year, on September 26, I brought to the attention of this House a report prepared by Mr. Martin Sweeny, of New York City, which he sent to Mayor LaGuardia, outlining the facilities New York City had to offer to the Federal Government and suggesting that the mayor use his good offices to have some of the Government departments and defense activities transferred to New York City.

Today I received a letter from the mayor in which he states that he has had established a bureau, of one of our city departments, here in Washington, to assist the Federal Government solve its problem of office space. We have everything the Government needs in the way of services in our city. I hope every department and bureau chief in need of office space will remember that New York City is ready, willing, and able to do everything necessary to insure their comfort and efficiency.

I have read a number of articles in the RECORD containing offers from other cities to furnish space—for instance, Chicago and Pittsburgh. I think many of the departments now in Washington could very easily be settled in New York City. Moving them out of Washington would not only relieve the demand for office space but would also take away the employees and attachés.

We know the difficulty employees, as well as Members of Congress, have in obtaining proper housing facilities here in Washington at a reasonable rental. I also know that there are some committees working to bring about a solution of the housing problem, but up to the present time they have not been able to accomplish much good.

On behalf of New York City, I extend to the Federal Government our aid and assurances of cooperation. I understand that we have many buildings that are vacant and wish to rent to the Government departments at low rentals. As the mayor has indicated, this is no real-estate scheme, but a sincere effort to help the Federal Government obtain needed facilities promptly and cheaply. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries: Secretary of the Senate, including compensation as disbursing officer of

salaries of Senators and of contingent fund of the Senate, \$8,000; Chief Clerk, who shall perform the duties of reading clerk, \$5,500 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; financial clerk, \$5,000; assistant financial clerk, \$4,500; Parliamentarian, \$5,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; Journal clerk, \$4,000; principal clerk, \$3,780; legislative clerk, \$4,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; enrolling clerk, \$4,000; printing clerk, \$3,540; chief bookkeeper, \$3,600; librarian, \$3,600; assistant Journal clerk, \$3,360; executive clerk, \$3,180; first assistant librarian, \$3,120; keeper of stationery, \$3,320; clerks—two at \$3,180 each, three at \$2,880 each, three at \$2,640 each, clerk in Disbursing Office, \$2,400, six at \$2,400 each, three at \$1,860 each, three at \$1,740 each; special officer, \$2,460; press relations officers—one at \$2,140, one at \$1,900; messenger, \$1,260; laborers—one at \$1,740, one at \$1,620, five at \$1,380 each, one in Secretary's office, \$1,680, one, \$1,560, one, \$1,260; in all \$144,540.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I merely wish to say that I inquired regarding the condition that I mentioned earlier and was informed that a sufficient amount of money had been provided in this bill to correct the condition. For that reason, I shall not offer an amendment to increase the appropriation for that purpose.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

For clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member and Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, in the discharge of his official and representative duties, in accordance with the act entitled "An act to fix the compensation of officers and employees of the legislative branch of the Government," approved June 20, 1929, as amended by the act of July 25, 1939, \$2,847,000.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DONDERO: On page 21, line 12, strike out "clerk hire" and insert "secretaries to," and on page 21 in line 13, strike out "clerk hire" and insert "allowances for secretaries."

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I shall be forced to make a point of order against the amendment. I shall be very glad to reserve it, however, if the gentleman wishes me to do so.

Mr. DONDERO. I wish the gentleman would reserve the point of order.

Mr. O'NEAL. I reserve the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, my purpose in offering this amendment is simply to change the designation or terminology of those who serve us in our offices from clerk to secretary. This amendment will not cost the Federal Government one penny, but its ultimate objective is to give status to those who serve the Nation, serve our districts, and serve us in our offices, in a way commensurate with the responsibility and the importance of the positions they hold.

Those whom we select to serve in our offices, to take charge of our mail, meet the public, our friends and constituents

from back home, and take care of the business our offices have with the various bureaus, boards, commissions, committees, and departments of the Government, are important people. They hold key positions. They are our liaison officers between our office and every office of the Government. They are more than ordinary persons. We select them carefully for their ability and intelligence, their poise and dignity, their training and experience. Every person of any importance in the Federal Government has a secretary, particularly if he holds some key position. If a Member of this House dies, his or her district does not go unrepresented. That district is represented for 6 months, under present law, if no representative is elected to fill the vacancy sooner, by the secretaries of the deceased Member's office.

This amendment does not cost anything. I cannot see any valid objection to their being given the status of secretaries. At the present time we never hear any Members speaking of the clerks in their offices as clerks. We always speak of those who serve us as our secretaries.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. O'NEAL. While I shall be forced to make the point of order, I may mention that one valid objection to the amendment is that in the appropriation bill the basic law is quoted, and the gentleman's amendment does not change the basic law. These employees are referred to in the basic law as clerks and not as secretaries and therefore if you amend the appropriation bill which quotes the law and do not amend the law itself, you have a conflict between the law and the appropriation. It is even possible or conceivable that we might even affect their ability to draw their salaries if the language of the amendment were used. So it would be better to have the matter gone into a little more carefully, inasmuch as the basic law should be also changed. I make this statement simply to show why I am going to insist on the point of order. I think the matter should be corrected in the basic law as well as in the appropriation here, because otherwise we may have a very confused situation.

Mr. DONDERO. Beyond that, the gentleman would have no objection?

Mr. O'NEAL. I think that we should dignify as much as we can the position which these men occupy and to that extent I agree with what the gentleman is trying to do.

Mr. DONDERO. I have no pride of authorship, but I want to say to the House that in March of this year I introduced a bill to carry out the very purpose of the amendment which I am offering to the present bill.

May I say further that there are Members who are sitting on the floor of this House today who have served Members of Congress as clerks in their offices before coming to this body. I mention this simply to show that these people do not occupy ordinary positions. Their positions are positions of trust and responsi-

bility and they ought to be recognized by giving them a status commensurate with the importance and dignity of the office which they hold. I trust the gentleman will not insist upon his point of order and will let the amendment be adopted.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I insist on the point of order, and I may state that the ground of the point of order is that this is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

In view of the fact that in the basic law the employees in the offices mentioned are referred to as clerks, and in view of the fact that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] would change existing law and would therefore be legislation on an appropriation bill, it is the opinion of the Chair that the amendment is clearly out of order, and the Chair therefore sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Furniture: For furniture and materials for repairs of the same, including not to exceed \$29,000 for labor, tools, and machinery for furniture repair shops, \$68,000, of which sum \$23,000 shall be available immediately.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, as chairman of the legislative committee which considers legislation relating to the Congress, I have a duty to perform, and I may say that at times it is a very unpleasant duty.

I appreciate the interest of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] in desiring to change the designation of his office force. It so happens I am one of those to whom possibly he referred, as I served as a clerk to two Members of the House, also to a Senator, as well as clerk to a Senate committee. At no time was I ever designated other than as a secretary when I was employed by Members of the House or by the Senator or by a committee of the Senate, although carried in the legislative bill as a clerk. I have arranged on behalf of my committee a working agreement with the members of the Committee on Appropriations whereby I am required to protect our committees and make a point of order against any legislation on this bill which the committees have not considered and approved.

It is true that the gentleman from Michigan has introduced such a bill, and there are also requests before the committee to change the designation of the clerks of the committees as well as to remove the word "janitor" from the appropriation bill, substituting other titles. I can assure the gentleman that the matter will be taken up by the committee, but I want the House to understand that if I am forced to make a point of order against any amendment that might be offered to this bill, it is not done arbitrarily, and, as I say, it is an unpleasant duty sometimes, because it affects some people whom I had an opportunity to serve with myself many years ago. I hope the Members of the House realize that the legislative committee is, under the rules, required to

pass on certain bills and requests which ultimately might be carried in this bill if approved. No chairman of a legislative committee wants changes made in laws until his or her committee passes on the bills. As I said, ours is not a pleasant task, but someone must do it. Members are on our backs every day. We do the best we can; but what I want to impress upon you is, in objecting to any legislation that may be proposed to this bill, please realize that it is not from a personal standpoint, but is a duty or, I might say, an obligation that has been placed upon me. [Applause.]

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 4756, and had directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TRANSPORTATION OF MERCHANT VESSELS

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

#### House Resolution 208 (Rept. No. 542)

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 4700, a bill to provide for priorities in transportation by merchant vessels in the interests of national defense, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1½ hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the bill shall be read for amendments under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### ACQUISITION OR CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN AUXILIARY VESSELS FOR THE NAVY

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, also reported the following resolution, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

#### House Resolution 205 (Rept. No. 541)

*Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 3783, a bill authorizing the acquisition or construction of certain auxiliary vessels for the United States Navy, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendments under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

#### AMENDMENT TO NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 4693) to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Will the gentleman please explain the provisions of the bill?

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for the continuation of the program for the insurance of loans under title I of the Federal Housing Act. Title I of the Federal Housing Act provides for the insurance of loans for the construction of residences up to \$2,500 and for the modernization and renovation of homes. Under title I over 3,150,000 loans for a total amount of \$1,305,000,000 have been insured. These cover loans made by private lending institutions for the repair and modernization of real-estate properties. A small part of these loans—27,600 in the amount of \$68,500,000—cover the construction of new small homes authorized under the February 3, 1938, amendments to the act; the maximum of these loans under the act as now operated is now \$2,500. The average amount of all title I loans made to date is \$414.

That authority will expire at the end of the present fiscal year, and the bill would extend the authority to July 1, 1944. There is widespread demand throughout the country for continuation of this service by the Federal Housing Administration. The bill would permit an increase in the amount of the loans under title I up to \$3,000 on residential property and up to 5,000 for modernization and renovation.

Claims for insurance paid as of March 31 numbered slightly over 127,000 for slightly over \$32,000,000, or less than 2½ percent of the total amount of insurance written under title I. Against this loss there had been collected in cash and repossessed property a little over \$11,300,000, making a net loss at March 31 of slightly over 1½ percent. Future collections will reduce this loss.

Prior to July 1, 1939, the F. H. A. was not authorized to make any charge for this insurance. The insurance of these loans represented a subsidy to encourage

private lending institutions to make these loans—mainly character loans—to people who wanted to repair or modernize their homes, thus putting people to work and aiding in the revival of the construction industry. The Congress amended the act, authorizing the F. H. A., on loans insured subsequent to July 31, 1939, to charge premiums for this insurance. Since that date, therefore, these operations have been mainly self-supporting.

Under section 203 of title II of the act—the section authorizing the insurance of small-home mortgages—1- to 4-family with maximum mortgage, \$16,000—the F. H. A. at March 31 had insured over 680,000 mortgages which had become premium paying in the amount of slightly over \$2,900,000,000. In addition, at that date the F. H. A. had firm or conditional commitments to insure outstanding on more than 100,000 additional mortgages in excess of \$500,000,000. Of the six-hundred-and-eighty-and-odd thousand premium-paying mortgages, lending institutions had foreclosed mortgages and turned over to the Administrator 2,616 properties, or approximately one-half of 1 percent of the number insured. Of these acquired properties, the F. H. A. at March 31 had sold 1,872 with net charges against the mutual mortgage insurance fund of \$1,145,490, or an average loss per property of just under \$612.

In the event a mortgagor wishes to prepay his mortgage before its maturity, the F. H. A. requires a premium of 1 percent on the principal amount of the mortgage in order to guard against undue depletion of the mutual mortgage insurance fund upon such withdrawal. These prepayment premiums amounted at March 31 to more than \$1,635,000, so that the insurance income from this source exceeded at March 31 the amount paid out on account of acquired properties sold by \$500,000.

The mutual mortgage insurance fund was started with a \$10,000,000 contribution by the Government authorized in the original act. In addition to paying, from the income to this fund, administrative expenses in the amount of just under \$32,000,000 the net assets of the fund had been increased by March 31 to approximately \$30,500,000. It is anticipated that there will be added to this fund by the end of the fiscal year between eight and nine million dollars.

The F. H. A., during the first 3 months of this year, has been receiving applications for mortgages covering homes to be built at a weekly rate of between four and five thousand. During the last 3 weeks around 6,000 of these applications have been received weekly. The increase in these new-home mortgage applications over the corresponding period of 1940 is around 26 percent. During the current fiscal year, from July 1, 1940, through March 1941, approximately 150,000 houses have been started under F. H. A. inspection.

Approximately 99 percent of the mortgages insured under section 203 are on single-family homes, and 40 percent of these mortgages are for amounts under \$4,000.

Three out of ten borrowers under the F. H. A. mortgage plan during 1940 had incomes of less than \$2,000, and there were as many borrowers—families—with incomes of less than \$2,381 as there were with incomes above that amount.

To amortize the principal of the mortgage and to pay the interest on their loans, three out of four of the borrowers are paying less than \$30 a month. More than half of the families are paying less than \$40 a month, including insurance premiums, hazard insurance, local taxes, and water rent.

Under section 207, which provides insurance of loans on large-scale rental or group-housing projects, the F. H. A., through March 31, had insured from the beginning of operations 274 mortgages for just under \$128,000,000. As of March 31, mortgages in the amount of \$9,700,000 had been paid off in full on 11 of the projects insured. Only 4 projects, with mortgages totaling \$6,355,000, had been acquired by the F. H. A. at that date after foreclosure. These are now being operated by the F. H. A. in such a way that it is not expected that there will be a substantial loss on any of these projects.

Under title VI the defense-housing fund amendment recently added to the act for the insurance of houses in areas designated by the President as defense areas, the F. H. A. has received applications totaling approximately \$31,000,000. The limitation under this fund is \$100,000,000.

At March 31, insurance outstanding under section 203 approximated \$2,600,000,000. In addition, at that date, the F. H. A. had firm and conditional commitments to insure outstanding in an amount exceeding \$500,000,000. Currently applications for insurance are being received in the amount of approximately \$140,000,000 monthly, and commitments are being issued at a rate of around \$100,000,000 a month. If insurance written continues at this rate, the F. H. A. will be approaching its \$4,000,000,000 limitation by the end of this calendar year.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The bill is as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the first sentence of subsection (a) of section 2 of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out "July 1, 1941" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1944."

Sec. 2. The last sentence of subsection (a) of section 2 of such act, as amended, is hereby amended by (1) inserting "and other sources" after the word "premiums," and (2) striking out "\$100,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$165,000,000."

Sec. 3. Subsection (b) of section 2 of such act, as amended, is hereby amended by (1) striking out "exceeds \$2,500" and inserting in lieu thereof "made for the purpose of financing the alteration, repair, or improvement of existing structures exceeds \$5,000, or for the purpose of financing the construction of new structures exceeds \$3,000;"; (2) striking out "three" and inserting in lieu thereof "five"; and (3) striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting "": *Provided*, That any obligation with respect to which insurance is granted under this section on or after July 1, 1939, may be refinanced and extended in accordance with such terms and conditions as the Administrator may prescribe."

SEC. 4. Subsection (c) of section 2 of such act, as amended, is hereby amended by (1) inserting after the letter "(c)" the figure "(1)", (2) inserting before the word "property" the word "personal", and (3) adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law relating to the acquisition, handling, or disposal of real property by the United States, the Administrator shall have power (a) to deal with, complete, rent, renovate, modernize, insure, or sell for cash or credit, in his discretion, any real property conveyed to him in connection with the payment of insurance heretofore or hereafter granted under this title and (b) to pursue to final collection, by way of compromise or otherwise, all claims against mortgagors assigned by mortgagees to the Administrator in connection with such real property by way of deficiency or otherwise: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any contract of hazard insurance or to any purchase or contract for services or supplies on account of such property if the amount thereof does not exceed \$1,000. The power to convey and to execute in the name of the Administrator deeds of conveyance, deeds of release, assignments and satisfactions of mortgages, and any other written instrument relating to real property or any interest therein heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Administrator pursuant to the provisions of this title may be exercised by the Administrator or by any Assistant Administrator appointed by him without the execution of any express delegation of power or power of attorney: *Provided*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to prevent the Administrator from delegating such power by order or by power of attorney, in his discretion, to any officer, agent, or employee he may appoint."

Sec. 5. The last sentence of subsection (f) of section 2 of such act, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "charges" the following: "and all moneys collected by the Administrator as fees of any kind in connection with the granting of insurance as provided in this section, and all moneys derived from the sale, collection, disposition, or compromise of any evidence of debt, contract, claim, property, or security assigned to or held by the Administrator as provided in subsection (c) of this section with respect to insurance granted on and after July 1, 1939."

Sec. 6. Effective on July 1, 1941, the first sentence of section 1 of the National Housing Act, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out "\$10,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$12,000."

Sec. 7. Title I of such act, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 7. Nothing in this title shall be construed to exempt any real property acquired and held by the Administrator in connection with the payment of insurance heretofore or hereafter granted under this title from taxation by any State or political subdivision thereof, to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed."

Sec. 8. Subsection (a) of section 203 of such act, as amended, is hereby amended by (1) striking out "\$3,000,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$4,000,000,000"; (2) striking out "\$4,000,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$5,000,000,000"; (3) striking out of the second proviso "the effective date of this amendment and outstanding at any one time, shall not exceed 25 percent of the total amount of the principal obligations of mortgages with respect to which insurance may be granted under this title after such effective date" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 3, 1939, and outstanding at any one time shall not exceed 35 percent of the total amount of the principal obligations of mortgages with respect to which insurance may be granted under this title after such date"; and (4) striking out

of the third proviso "July 1, 1941" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1944."

Sec. 9. The last sentence of subsection (a) of section 204 of such act, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out "July 1, 1941" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1944."

Sec. 10. The first sentence of subsection (d) of section 512 of such act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows: "No individual, association, partnership, or corporation shall hereafter, while the Federal Housing Administration exists, use the combination of letters 'FHA', the words 'Federal Housing' or 'National Housing', or any combination or variation of such letters or words alone or with other letters or words as the name under which he or it shall do business, for the purpose of trade, or by way of advertisement to induce the sale of any article or product whatsoever, which use shall have the effect of leading the public to believe that any such individual, association, partnership, or corporation, or any article or product so offered for sale, has any connection with, approval of, or authorization from, the Federal Housing Administration, the Government of the United States, or any instrumentality thereof where such connection, approval, or authorization does not, in fact, exist."

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Ohio: Page 4, beginning in line 7, strike out all of section 6.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, my amendment strikes out the section which provides for increasing the salary of the Administrator of the F. H. A. from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year. I know of no good reason why this salary should be increased. I know argument has been made that the present Administrator is especially competent, that he does very good work, and is deserving of this increase. From this standpoint I do not think the proposal has any merit whatsoever.

It has also been argued that the funds for the payment of this salary are not derived from the Federal Treasury but come in from the insurance premiums on the mortgages that are insured. I do not believe this deserves any consideration. After all, the Administrator of the F. H. A. is an employee of the Federal Government and he renders service to the Federal Government the same as any other employee of the Government. Therefore, I see no reason why from that standpoint his salary should be increased.

A far more serious objection to this proposed increase in the salary of the Director of the F. H. A. is the precedent that it may set. If the salary of this particular office is increased, I think reasons may be given for increasing the salaries of other similar Government employees. At a time like this, it seems to me that we should not be increasing salaries of Government employees, especially on a basis of this kind.

I therefore wish to register my protest against this increase in the salary

from \$10,000 to \$12,000 for the Administrator of the Federal Housing Administration.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Is it not a fact that Mr. Ferguson, as attorney for the Federal Housing Administration, received a salary of \$12,000?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Prior to having served in this capacity.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. And he was advanced to the directorship and he was cut to \$10,000. If he was worth \$12,000 as attorney for the corporation it seems to me it is not inconsistent that he might get it as director.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. In answer to that proposition I believe it is fair to say that if this increase is proposed on the basis of compensating the Administrator for extra work that he does over and above the ordinary administrative work—that is, for legal work—then I think this proposed section should specifically state that. I do not believe we can consider it good legislation to assume that a certain extra function is being performed by the Administrator, without specifically designating that function.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. The gentleman will admit that the hearings reveal the fact that the attorney who took his place receives \$9,000. So there is a saving of \$3,000 there. Two thousand dollars of it was taken up in giving him this increase. We all admit he is a very efficient and capable man and it is conceivable that in addition to his work as director he will also have his finger on the legal aspect of it.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. You understand I am not contending that Mr. Ferguson is not efficient and capable. That is not my objection to this increase. I am objecting on the ground that this is not good legislation. If it is proposed to increase this salary on any such basis, we should be specific and state it in the act itself.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. STEAGALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, this matter was thoroughly considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency. The present Administrator of the Federal Housing Administration was formerly Assistant Administrator and Chief Counsel for the Federal Housing Administration and drew a salary of \$12,000 a year. The Administrator of the Federal Housing Administration no longer serves in that capacity, but has become Assistant Federal Loan Administrator under Jesse Jones. The present Administrator of the Federal Housing Administration now serves as Administrator, and it would not be unfair to say that in practice still gives the benefit of his service as lawyer. His salary as Chief Counsel was \$12,000. The salary of the Administrator was \$10,000. The salary of the Administrator has been dispensed with by the retirement of Mr. McDonald as Administrator, and the work is now being done by the former Assistant Administrator and Chief Counsel. There is no addition to the legal staff since the present Administrator assumed that position. So that there has

been accomplished a saving of \$8,500 annually.

I want to say in this connection that this section was in the nature of an amendment incorporated by the Committee on Banking and Currency. It was not in the original bill which was prepared by the Federal Housing Administration and the amendment was incorporated in the bill at the instance of the former Administrator, Mr. McDonald, at present Assistant Federal Loan Administrator, and by Mr. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, for the reason that it was highly desirable to retain the services of the present Administrator, who had assisted in the management of this agency of the Government since its foundation and whose place it would be exceedingly difficult to fill. As a matter of fact, he is serving now at considerable sacrifice, because as an attorney he could easily command a handsome salary in private life.

There is another thing that must not be overlooked—the Federal Housing Administration is operating at a profit. The Administration has taken care of all insurance losses down to this time and have accumulated something like thirty-one or thirty-two million dollars' earnings, and at the end of the present year that fund will be increased something like \$10,000,000 more. Not one dollar of this additional salary will come out of the United States Treasury, but will be paid out of the accumulation of earnings of the Federal Housing Administration.

In conclusion, let me say that of all the agencies of the Government that have rendered conspicuous and satisfactory service to the Nation and whose activities and management meet with universal approval and commendation, none has shown a finer record of management than the Federal Housing Administration, due largely to the experience and splendid service rendered by the present Administrator.

I hope the amendment will not be adopted.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEAGALL. I yield.

Mr. KEAN. Are not the heads of all other independent agencies paid \$10,000, and would this not be a precedent to increase the salaries of all heads of independent agencies?

Mr. STEAGALL. I may say to the gentleman that if we had proceeded upon precedent that would have happened long ago because there are several agencies of the Government where the salaries for the chief officials are fixed at a higher rate than that provided in the present Federal Housing Act for the Administrator. In many instances that, of course, is true of subordinates in various agencies of the Government—attorneys, experts, and others.

Mr. KEAN. Which agencies has the gentleman in mind?

Mr. STEAGALL. I would refer the gentleman to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Federal Reserve Board, and others which at the moment I have not at my tongue's end, but there are others.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SMITH of Ohio) there were—ayes 27, noes 39.

So the amendment was rejected.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ACT

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4691) to amend the Federal Credit Union Act.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That paragraph No. (7) of section 7 of the Federal Credit Union Act, as amended, is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: "and building and loan, savings and loan, and homestead associations, and cooperative banks organized and operated according to the laws of the State, District, or Territory in which such associations are chartered or organized, if the shares or accounts in which the credit union invests are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation."

#### AUTHORIZING FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS TO INVEST IN INSURED SHARES OF INSURED STATE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the sole object of this bill is to make what I consider to be a minor correction of a law heretofore passed. Under existing law credit unions can invest their funds in only certain securities, among them shares in Federal savings and loan associations. This bill is to allow them to invest also in State associations if the State associations are insured in exactly the same way as the Federal associations.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield.

Mr. WOLCOTT. May I make a statement at this juncture? The only controversy about this bill was whether the credit unions could invest in shares of stock in State and Federal associations which were not insured. The bill has been written in such way as to fully guarantee that the investments of the credit unions in these shares of stocks are fully insured.

Mr. PATMAN. The correction has been made in accordance with the suggestion of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT].

Mr. WOLCOTT. That has been done.

Mr. PATMAN. The report of the committee fully explains this bill. It is as follows:

The Committee on Banking and Currency, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4691) to amend the Federal Credit Union Act, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

This is a companion bill to S. 434, which was introduced in the Senate by the late Senator Sheppard, author of the Federal Credit Union Act, which had his wholehearted approval. Investments by Federal credit unions in the shares of Federal savings and loan associations have been found to be

desirable and satisfactory, and investments in insured shares of insured State associations should be equally desirable and satisfactory, and this legislation will be an accommodation to both types of local institutions. Furthermore, this bill will remove an existing discrimination.

The sole purpose of this bill is to authorize Federal credit unions to invest in insured shares of insured local building and loan, savings and loan, and homestead associations and cooperative banks which are insured by Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporations as they are now authorized to invest in Federal savings and loan associations. The authority to invest is limited to insured accounts and therefore the Federal credit unions are fully protected. Federal credit unions in defense industries and other industries affected by the defense program are having an unprecedented growth, and this bill will provide them with an additional means for safe investment of excess funds, which will at the same time promote the defense program by making such funds available for home building.

#### CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (no existing law is proposed to be omitted; new matter is printed in italics; existing law in which no change is made is printed in roman):

#### "SECTION 7 (7) OF THE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ACT

"(7) To invest its funds (a) in loans exclusively to members, (b) in obligations of the United States of America, or securities fully guaranteed as to principal and interest thereby, (c) in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Governor, in loans to other credit unions in the total amount not exceeding 25 percent of its paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus, (d) and in shares or accounts of Federal savings and loan associations and building and loan, savings and loan, and homestead associations, and cooperative banks organized and operated according to the laws of the State, District, or Territory in which such associations are chartered or organized, if the shares or accounts in which the credit union invests are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation."

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AUTHORIZING VESSELS OF CANADIAN REGISTRY TO TRANSPORT IRON ORE ON THE GREAT LAKES DURING 1941

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND].

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4632) authorizing vessels of Canadian and British registry to transport iron ore on the Great Lakes during 1941, with an amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That by reason of emergency conditions in transportation on the Great Lakes, notwithstanding the provisions of section 27 of the act of Congress approved June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 999), as amended by

act of Congress approved April 11, 1935 (49 Stat. 154), and by act of Congress approved July 2, 1935 (49 Stat. 442), or the provisions of any other act of Congress or regulation, vessels of Canadian and British registry shall be permitted to transport iron ore between United States ports on the Great Lakes during the 1941 season of navigation on the Great Lakes.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 10, strike out the words "and British registry."

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment as a substitute for the committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLAND as a substitute for the committee amendment: Page 1, line 10, strike out the words "and British."

The substitute amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill authorizing vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore on the Great Lakes during 1941."

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, and to include a copy of a letter written to the President by the Sarsfield Club of Butte, Mont.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### AMENDMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 2074) to amend section 353 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain the purpose of the bill?

Mr. BLAND. The only thing this bill does is to permit during the emergency additional operators on certain ships, and suspends the 6-month requirement.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND]?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 353 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 ed., Supp. V, title 47, sec. 353 (b)), is hereby amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: "or in lieu of such 6 months' experience, such training and experience as the Commission may by rules and regulations prescribe."

With the following committee amendment:

Beginning in line 6, strike out the words "or in lieu" and all of lines 7 and 8 and insert: "but during the emergency proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, to exist, but not after June 30, 1943, the aforesaid requirement of 6 months' previous service may be suspended or modified by regula-

tion or order of the Commission for successive periods of not more than 6 months' duration."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made on the bill H. R. 4691 today, and to include therein a copy of the committee's report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the subject of Philippine exports, and to include a memorandum presented by Mr. Vincente Villalain on the same subject.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. JOHNS] is recognized for 10 minutes.

#### I AM AN AMERICAN DAY

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Speaker, on May 3, 1 year ago, the President of the United States signed a bill introduced in Congress by myself, creating what is known as I Am An American Day. On the same day he signed the bill, he issued a proclamation in accordance with a provision of the law that he shall do so each year, designating May 19, 1940, as I Am An American Day. The time was very short for the public to become familiar with the law, but the day was observed quite generally throughout the United States.

After the bill had been signed and the proclamation issued, my colleague and good friend, Judge SUMNERS, and myself were invited to Hollywood, Calif., where we addressed an audience of more than 20,000 people in the Hollywood Bowl and where some 1,500 young men and women who had become of age during the previous year, and naturalized citizens, passed in review and received a certificate of citizenship issued by the organization in Los Angeles and Hollywood.

The law provides for the recognition of all young men and women who have become 21 years of age during the year previous to the third Sunday of May each year, as well as those who have become naturalized citizens during the same year.

This law further provides that the civil and educational authorities of States, counties, cities, and towns throughout the United States be urged to make plans for the proper observance of this day and for the full instruction of future citizens in their responsibilities and opportunities as citizens of the United States and of the States and localities in which they reside.

The law does not change, and shall not be construed as changing, or attempting to change, the time or mode of

any of the many altogether commendable observances of similar nature now being held from time to time, or periodically throughout the United States, but, to the contrary, such practices are praised and encouraged.

The law further provides that at the time of the rendering of the decree of naturalization or at such other time as the judge may fix, the judge before whom naturalizations are held, either shall himself, or he shall designate some other person to address the newly naturalized citizens upon the form of our government and the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship that go with it. It was the thought of your speaker that this law enlist the aid of the judiciary, in cooperation with civil and educational authorities, and patriotic organizations in a continuous effort to dignify and emphasize the significance of citizenship.

It is needless for me now to review the vicissitudes of countries overseas, the break-down of government in one country after another, or the struggle of one nation to conquer the world, or the unsettled conditions that prevail everywhere. We hear it daily over the radio, we read it constantly in the headlines of our newspapers, and it all becomes very depressing and disheartening.

It is needless for me to review the difficulties that we face within our own Nation, with many millions of people still unemployed, with a national debt of now over forty-seven and one-half billion dollars. It behooves us, as American citizens, to be calm and collected during a gathering storm, which may be fierce and unrelenting as it passes over us. We need not fear so much from without, but our greatest difficulty will be within our own Nation. It therefore behooves us to put our own house in order, remain at peace, if we are to make our best contribution toward stability of the world when this holocaust which now envelops most of the world has quieted down again.

As I am speaking today to both the native-born and the foreign-born, I want to call your attention to the fact that both those who are native-born and those who are foreign-born must alike experience the process of Americanization. In the case of natives, Americanization involves getting acquainted with the best American traditions and current standards and practicing and trying to improve the quality of these traditions and standards. In the case of the foreign-born, Americanization means giving up one set of well-known and, in part, precious loyalties for another set of loyalties, more or less new and unknown. To renounce one group of loyalties for another group involves a deep-seated and delicate readjustment of mental and social attitudes.

Americanization involves the rebirth of all our fundamental virtues, namely, liberty and initiative, union and cooperation, democracy and justice, internationalism and brotherhood. Average Americans should set the pace for new immigrants coming into this country. Whether the immigrants become social or antisocial Americans depends upon the examples which are set by average Amer-

icans; and if we do our part, I am sure these new naturalized citizens will contribute their share to the upholding of American traditions.

We live in one of the greatest transition ages of all history. We think of the dawn of history, the breaking up of the Roman Empire, and the reorganization of the world's life which followed the discovery of America as marking great turning points in man's existence. In my judgment, the change that is taking place in human life today is even greater than the change which took place in the middle ages or during the fall of the Roman Empire; it can be compared only with the dawn of history itself.

With all of the great nations at war, save only America alone, I believe that the world is entering upon a new epoch; that mankind has again come face to face with destiny; that it has reached a point where it can turn backward into the darkness and confusion of bygone ages or can move forward into a new period of light, self-government, justice, and beauty. Whether it shall do the one or the other may depend—indeed, is likely to depend—upon what happens in the United States of America. Here we have the conditions of life, here we have the level of education—and we are the highest civilized people of the world. We therefore have the background and, let us hope, the purpose to preserve human freedom and to perfect democracy until every man, woman, and child under the American flag and all civilized people throughout the world may enjoy the blessings of security and opportunity.

We have many problems for new citizens to help solve, problems involving relations between capital and labor, problems having to do with our economic condition today, problems involving the housing of our people, problems of education, in the conservation of our natural resources, and our greatest problem is to adjust ourselves and our institutions to the new conditions as they occur from day to day.

I have heard much said about there being so few opportunities in the world today. To me there are more opportunities than there ever have been in the history of our Nation. The great trouble is to find time to study and help solve the great problems that confront us today. The problems that we face in our country today, and throughout the world, cannot be solved overnight. Our present generation will leave plenty of problems to be solved.

Although we are appropriating and spending millions of dollars for relief, no permanent, basic solution for our economic ills has yet been found. We are living in an age of real challenge. The opportunity and the need for making worth while civic contributions have never been greater. What the world needs today is men and women who are prepared for meeting these emergencies, and solving these problems as they come up for solution day by day.

It is for young people coming of age and new naturalized citizens to understand the difference between a dictatorship and a democracy. Under a dictatorship, the individual exists for a state. In a democ-

racy, a state exists for the individual as a means to an end, and the welfare of the individual is of supreme importance. It is the claim of the Nazi, Fascist, and communistic dictatorships that the people will be better fed, better clothed, and have less worries if the dictator does all the thinking and planning. But in a democracy we would all rather share in the worries and responsibilities of state, and have something to say about how we are to be governed, fed, and clothed. In the past we have always felt that we have attained life above the mere level of food and shelter.

My sincere hope is that new citizens will all realize that their education in citizenship is really just beginning and that it will never be completed, no matter how far they go.

Young Americans should be taught to love America, and to support our Constitution and our laws, and at the same time learn that to violate these laws and the Constitution is to trample upon all that is good and distinctive in the high ideals fought for by the forefathers of our Nation.

Our country was founded on certain great principles fundamental in character. It seems to me in times like these through which we are passing it is imperative to consider these principles and see to it that we shape our lives in accord with them. Too frequently these activities of Government are left in the hands of a few who have made such matters more or less their life work, when as a matter of civic responsibility we, too, should give them our own consideration. America more than ever before is looking to her younger generation to carry on her great principles and ideals.

This is a peacetime service comparable in urgency to that required in time of war, and this service is the first obligation of citizenship. A good citizen, mindful of his country's traditions and welfare, should uphold a proper respect for constituted authority and assist in preserving and advancing the integrity and prestige of his Government.

We are now passing through a great emergency, and may I ask of you that you look proudly to our country, revere its traditions, fight for its prosperity and future, and, above all, live that life, whatever be its intrinsic reward, which will cause us to know that we have been honorable citizens, appreciative of the privileges our country affords, jealous of its integrity, and alert in its defense. Be not afraid of patriotism; it is the soul of citizenship. Be not afraid of service; it is the road to contentment, and it is a thing we all can give.

We need not minimize the bewildering complex of human life and the puzzling intricacy of its unfoldings to history. We need not shut our eyes to the tragedy of it all, but in the slow, painful years the splendor of achievement has far outweighed the tragedy. If we keep our ideals clearly before our minds, we shall yet survive and continue our civilization. The powers of mind and matter ready in this age to be organized toward high and worthy objects are of unprecedented scope and content. The present-day economic and intellectual revolution has

opened the door of human possibility wider than it ever was opened before.

In these days that so distress and disconcert us it is preeminently fitting that we pull ourselves together and anew submit to the crucible of thought our estimate of the human achievement, the validity of our ideals for humanity, and of our notions as to what constitutes human progress.

The noblest end of human effort is the development and elevation of men and women.

There is an urgent cry for the improvement of the human race.

In these distressful days, when each one of us at times feels that the way of life which we call civilized may be lost and forgotten, it is imperative that we take stock of the forces which we can employ to perpetuate it among men.

We all owe a positive duty to our community, the neglect of which we cannot excuse on the plea of duty to our private affairs. We should follow understandingly the course of public events. We should then endeavor to act intelligently and efficiently in support of the principles we believe to be right.

The world must not fail in the present crisis. I think our real purposes may be accomplished. But surely not unless God shall give us men and women cast in heroic molds; men and women endowed not only with the understanding heart which feels and appreciates the condition of the present, but with the philosophic mind which weighs with just discrimination the accumulated experiences of the past; men and women who can withal lift up their eyes in abiding faith to the hilltops of the future, which even now are touched and glorified by the light of the approaching day.

Always realize that the present hour is the only hour that you really possess. It is best illustrated in these few lines:

Behind me is infinite power;  
Before me is endless possibility;  
Around me is endless opportunity;  
Why should I fear?

And these words from the beautiful poem Salutation to the Dawn should inspire everyone:

For yesterday is but a dream,  
And tomorrow is only a vision;  
And today well lived makes  
Every yesterday a dream of happiness,  
And every tomorrow a vision of hope.

[Applause.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] may be permitted to revise and extend the remarks he made on the floor of the House today and to include a newspaper article pertaining thereto.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER]?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRANT of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an article by the Alabama Highway Users Conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. GRANT]?

There was no objection.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. BOLAND, indefinitely, on account of illness.

#### SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. J. Res. 60. Joint resolution relating to corn and wheat marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 16, 1941, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation will hold an open hearing on Friday, May 16, 1941, at 10:30 a. m. in the committee room.

##### COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

The Committee on Invalid Pensions will hold public hearings on the following private bills:

H. R. 439. Martha Pace, by Mr. ROESION of Kentucky.

H. R. 477. Cora Arlena Ballard, by Mr. ROESION of Kentucky.

H. R. 1932. Willard Fulk, by Mr. CLAYPOOL.  
H. R. 1994. Capt. Victor Gondos, Jr., by Mr. McGRANERY.

H. R. 2063. William H. Shanklin, by Mr. VINCENT of Kentucky.

H. R. 3312. Grizelda Hull Hobson, by Mr. JARMAN.

H. R. 3560. Jeannette W. Moffett, by Mr. RIVERS.

The hearings will be held Tuesday, May 20, 1941, at 10:30 a. m. in room 247, House Office Building.

##### COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will hold a public hearing at 10:30 a. m., Wednesday, May 21, 1941, for the consideration of private bills.

##### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary will hold public hearings on H. R. 4394, to amend the Bankruptcy Act (respecting referees) on Monday, June 2, 1941, at 10 a. m. in room 346, House Office Building, before the Special Subcommittee on Bankruptcy and Reorganization.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

540. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the act approved June 6, 1940

(54 Stat. 234), entitled "An act to authorize the acquisition by the United States of lands in Manchester and Jackson Townships of the county of Ocean and State of New Jersey for use in connection with the naval air station, Lakehurst, N. J.," which the Navy Department presents to Congress with a view to its enactment into law; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

541. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to acquire Floyd Bennett Airport and certain lands adjacent thereto; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

542. A letter from the Acting President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to require examination and laboratory tests for syphilis, gonorrhea, and tuberculosis of all applicants for marriage licenses before the issuance thereof in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

543. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation for the Executive Office of the President, Executive Mansion, and grounds (H. Doc. No. 212); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule III, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. O'NEAL: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 4756. A bill making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 539). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Concurrent Resolution 34. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing as a House document of a revised edition of the pamphlet entitled "Our American Government: What Is It? How Does It Function?"; without amendment (Rept. No. 540). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 205. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 3783; without amendment (Rept. No. 541). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 208. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 4700, a bill to provide for priorities in transportation by merchant vessels in the interests of national defense, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 542). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 4757. A bill to provide that the Navy ration shall include canned or powdered or concentrated fruit juices; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 4758. A bill to establish a civilian air reserve, to be organized and trained by the War and Navy Departments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

H. R. 4759. A bill for the extension of admiralty jurisdiction; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCK:

H. R. 4760 (by request). A bill to amend section 2 of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ELLIS:

H. R. 4761. A bill to strengthen the national defense and promote the general welfare, through the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in meeting financial emergencies in education and in reducing inequalities of educational opportunities; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. NORRELL:

H. R. 4762. A bill to extend the time within which taxpayers shall be allowed a credit against certain taxes imposed by the Social Security Act and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act for contributions paid into unemployment funds under State laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HENDRICKS:

H. J. Res. 186. Joint resolution to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the founding and in aid of the historical restoration of St. Augustine, Fla., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. Con. Res. 36. Concurrent resolution providing for the decentralization of nondefense departments, bureaus, and agencies; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

H. Res. 209. Resolution providing for the decentralization of nondefense departments, bureaus, and agencies; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 11, with reference to the Hawaiian Organic Act; to the Committee on the Territories.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. R. 4763. A bill for the relief of J. S. Kirby; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NORRELL:

H. R. 4764. A bill for the relief of George H. Adams; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BALDWIN:

H. R. 4765. A bill for the relief of Victor Schneider; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 4766. A bill readmitting Elsie deWolfe Mendl to citizenship; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee:

H. R. 4767. A bill granting a pension to Samuel M. Booth; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

1074. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 37 members and friends of the Plain Grove United Presbyterian Church of Slippery Rock, Pa., urging the enactment of legislation to rid our camps of alcoholic liquors, houses or places of ill fame, and all drugs and narcotics be entirely banned for at least a 10-mile area, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1075. By Mr. KEOGH: Petition of the New York Electrotypers' Union, New York City, concerning the Culkin bills (H. R. 123, 125, 126, and 132); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1076. By Mr. KRAMER: Petition of the Senate and the Assembly of the State of California, requesting the President and the Congress of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Chief of the Bureau of Reclamation to take such steps as are necessary to provide that the brush, debris, and other materials be cleared away from the site of the new Shasta Dam before the dam is flooded for the first time; to the Committee on Flood Control.

1077. By Mr. PLUMLEY: Resolution of Harmony Pomona Grange, No. 9, favoring a law that anyone striking while the draft is in force shall immediately be taken into the Army or given work under Army supervision, regardless of previous classification; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1078. By Mr. TIBBOTT: Petition of sundry citizens of Indiana County, Pa., favoring the adoption of a uniform national system of old-age pensions embraced in the Townsend bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1079. Also, petition of Harry Long and others of Punxsutawney, Pa., favoring the adoption of a uniform national system of old-age pensions embraced in the Townsend bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1080. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, El Paso, Tex., Post, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to conveying; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1081. By Mr. SABATH: Petition of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, urging the amendment of the Social Security Act in such manner as to prohibit the Social Security Board from disapproving any State plan for aid to the blind on the ground that such plan permits and encourages the blind to contribute to their own support by earnings and income in addition to the State grant, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1082. By Mr. ROLPH: Memorial of the State of California, asking consideration of Senate Joint Resolution No. 23, relative to the United States officials having jurisdiction of the matter in connection with the removal of brush and debris in the area flooded by Shasta Dam; to the Committee on Flood Control.

## SENATE

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1941

The Reverend Hunter M. Lewis, B. D., assistant rector, Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Lord of all love and power and wisdom, who in Thy Holy Word hast taught us to love Thee with all our heart, and with all our soul and with all our mind: Grant, we beseech Thee, unto us, who in our generation have served Thee fully with our mind in wrestling from nature a greater knowledge of the secrets Thou hast imparted to her than the world has ever known, that we may serve Thee likewise with our hearts by using this wisdom not for the destruction of others, but for the advancement of all mankind in the arts of peace; and that our souls may be so consecrated to Thee, that the power which comes from such knowledge and wisdom may become the power of creative love for the rebuilding of our world to Thy honour and glory. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day of Thursday, May 15, 1941, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting several nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 2074. An act to amend section 353 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended;

H. R. 4632. An act authorizing vessels of Canadian registry to transport iron ore on the Great Lakes during 1941;

H. R. 4691. An act to amend the Federal Credit Union Act;

H. R. 4693. An act to amend the National Housing Act, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 4756. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate by the Vice President, or presented by a Senator, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A memorial and papers in the nature of memorials from sundry citizens of the United States, remonstrating against involvement in war and the use of United States armed ships to convoy vessels through war zones; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution of the Council of the City of Chicago, Ill., favoring the permanent location of the Department of Agriculture and the Interstate Commerce Commission at Chicago, Ill.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A corrected copy of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 11 of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing Congress to amend section 73 of the Hawaiian Organic Act so that the section will apply to the setting aside of lands for the uses and purposes of the United States; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

(The resolution above referred to was heretofore printed in the RECORD.)

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation:

"Senate Joint Resolution 23

"Relative to memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States and the United States officials having jurisdiction of the matter in connection with the removal of brush and debris in the area to be flooded by Shasta Dam

"Whereas there now exists in the area which will be flooded by the water impounded by Shasta Dam a great quantity of brush, debris, and other loose material; and

"Whereas the water to be impounded by Shasta Dam is to be used as a water supply for urban and other areas in the portion of the State in which the dam is situated and the presence of the brush, debris, and other material in said waters would impair the water-distribution systems involved and